



THE ONTARIO PLAN IN CORRECTIONS

REPORT OF THE MINISTER 1970



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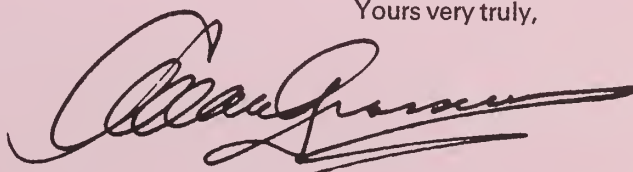
*Ontario Department of
Correctional Services*

The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

Your Honour :

With all respect, I present the Report of the Ontario Department of
Correctional Services for the year 1970.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Ross Macdonald", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Minister of Correctional Services



ONTARIO

Department of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 197

*Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly
of Ontario*

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MINISTER'S FOREWORD

During my seven years as Minister of this Department it has been an honour and a privilege for me to lead a very loyal, dedicated, and energetic team of correctional workers. In the period our programs have benefited immensely from the valuable assistance, support, and advice provided by various advisory committees, private individuals, agencies and organizations in the community. I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the staff and to those individuals and groups whose efforts have contributed so much to our total rehabilitation program.

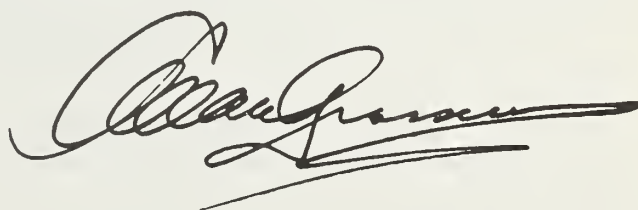
In Ontario an ever-increasing variety of training and treatment techniques is constantly being developed within our institutions. Careful consideration is given to the planning of each new institution, not only in terms of the facilities themselves but also in regard to the size and geographic location of each unit. In addition to limiting the size of institutions it is the Department's policy to locate all new facilities close to urban areas in order to attract well-qualified staff and make use of existing community resources.

The Department has moved on many other fronts to improve its effectiveness. Staff can be justifiably proud of the many outstanding programs which have already been established including a cottage-setting training school, treatment programs for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia, a therapeutic community centre for adult female offenders, a major jail replacement program, and many others. Within the near future the Department will open its first bilingual, interdenominational training school, a modern reception and assessment centre for juveniles which will also serve as a teaching and research facility, a new staff training college, and a large clinic complex. The future promises exciting challenges for workers in this field as well as unlimited opportunities for innovation and experimentation. It also holds the hope that citizen volunteer groups will play an increasingly important role in our work.

In recent years community involvement has been greatly expanded in many areas. Our training schools have active and wide-ranging programs of involvement with the citizens and the activities in their respective communities. Citizen participation in the programs at our adult institutions has also increased. To offset the adjustment problems of adult releasees more extensive use is being made of parole. A major step toward bridging the gap between life in adult institutions and life in the community was the launching, in August, 1969, of the Department's Temporary Absence Program.

Extensive involvement of our residents in community life and of citizens in the life of our institutions is the single most important trend in Ontario's correctional programming. The recent appointment of a Coordinator of Community Programs exemplifies the Department's commitment to the continuing development in the future of a broadly-based, community-oriented rehabilitation program.

Looking back over my years with this Department I feel privileged indeed to have had the opportunity to work together with so many fine and dedicated persons toward a common goal in this demanding and complex area of endeavour. There is still much to accomplish and many obstacles to overcome; but, as we move into the 1970's, I look forward with confidence to a new decade of innovation and progress in this challenging and important field of social service.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bill Graham", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Department by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs *must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes* and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes toward society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge.

It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformatory potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are :

- (1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
- (2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is

essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

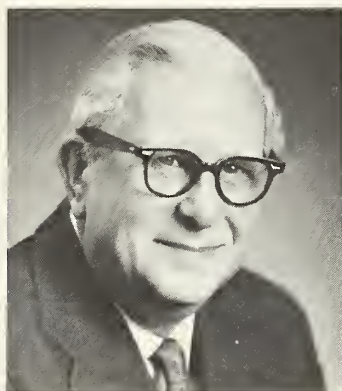
Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative, and ministerial professions. The members of this committee advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Department program.



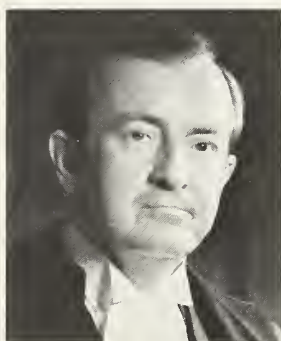
Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.
Chairman

The Rev. Mr. Pinker was formerly Director of Central After-Care (Men's Division) for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.

the Society in Northern Ontario. He is President of the County and District Judges Association of Ontario, and a member of the Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Ontario and the John Howard Society of Canada.

His Honour Judge Harry Waisberg, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practiced law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of



Arthur Maloney, Q.C.

A graduate of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall, Mr. Maloney was called to the Bar in 1943 and created Queen's Counsel in 1958. He is a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and received a degree of Doctor of Law in 1961 from St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown.

Mrs. Keiller Mackay, B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

Mrs. Mackay is a graduate of Mt. Allison University, New Brunswick, where she also received an honorary degree, and of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia. She is a member of the Board of Governors of Mt. Allison University, Humber College, and of Etobicoke General Hospital; a Member of the Board of Daybreak, a vocational training residence for mentally retarded adults; honorary president of the Salvation Army's Harbour Light Ladies Auxiliary; Trustee, Project Ossington; Trustee, Cheshire Foundation Homes; Member of the National Council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada; officer of the Order of St. John; and Dame Grand Cross of the order of St. Lazarus. Mrs. Mackay served the Province of Ontario as first lady from 1957 until 1963 during which period her husband, the late The Honourable John Keiller Mackay was Lieutenant-Governor of the province.



Professor H. R. Stuart Ryan, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston, an honorary life member of the John Howard Society of Ontario, and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Professor Ryan spent a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and penal system of Great Britain and problems arising from abuse of drugs in that country. He is now engaged in a study of foreign drug laws for the Le Dain Commission.



Gerald E. Nori, Q.C.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in the city of Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1970. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie, 1960-65, is a past president of the Sault Ste. Marie Rotary Club, past president of the Algoma District Law Association, President of the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie, and is a member of the Canadian Bar Association.

Mrs. Cameron McKenzie

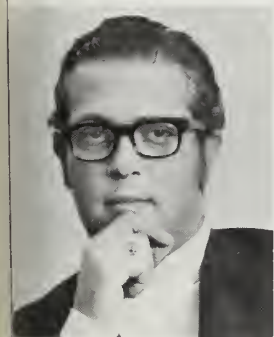
A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and

was a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Solursh graduated from the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine in 1959, where he obtained his Diploma in Psychiatry in 1962. He graduated with the top marks in his class and was honoured as the Minister of Health Gold Medallist. He achieved specialist status as a psychiatrist in 1964 and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Canada). He is currently an attending psychiatrist at the Toronto Western Hospital and is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto.



Rev. John Michael Kelly, C.S.B., Ph.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario, and is Senior Member, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, 1970.



Monte H. Harris, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto, 1967-69; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; instructor in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto, 1968-72; awarded Latvian Medal of Merit, 1968; member of Board of Governors of Project Ossington (Youth Hostel).



During the year we were saddened by the deaths of two distinguished members of this Advisory Council, Honour Judge Helen Kinnear and Venerable Archdeacon Myrddyn C. Davies. Both of these outstanding citizens will be long remembered for their dedicated and humanitarian service on behalf of the people of Ontario.

*The Honourable Allan Grossman
Minister of Correctional Services*

Sir:

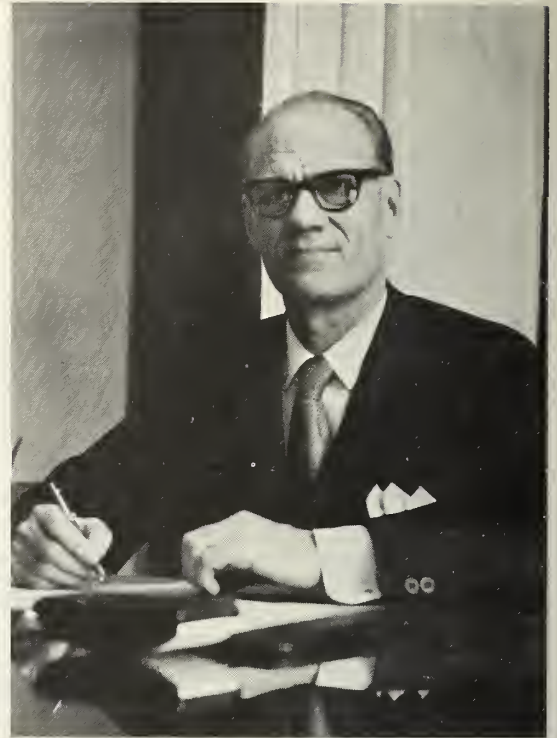
I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operation and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1970.

This year has revealed significant progress in programs of community integration established for those in our care. For a number of years we have recognized that, if we are to be successful in carrying out our Statement of Purpose, we must strive to rehabilitate the offender by providing for him a learning situation closely reflecting his future life. He must be involved in decision making; he must take responsibility for his actions; he must evaluate his needs; and he must be involved in social interaction as fully as is possible within the correctional program. To this end, the development of the Temporary Absence Program has enabled us to make important progress and has opened many avenues of treatment and training which were not previously available. It is particularly gratifying to know that, although this program has inevitably built up slowly, a substantial number of inmates have now been involved and there has been a very high rate of success. Community interaction through the Temporary Absence Program has, of course, been intensified by the use of local training programs on a day-to-day basis by many students. Equally, the facilities presently available within the Department have been recognized as potentially useful to the outside community. As an example, the welding facilities at Brampton were used by Sheridan College in a community training program.

Following the recommendations of the ad hoc citizen committee established by you to study citizen participation, community-oriented programs are being developed in a logical, progressive manner.

The Department is greatly indebted to this committee as well as to the many private citizens and individuals who have worked in cooperation with the staff of our institutions. Our programs have continued to be enriched by the assistance and interest of various organizations such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, the Salvation Army, the Addiction Research Foundation and many, many others, too numerous to list. Other Government Departments have made an impressive contribution in working with us on particular problems of mutual concern.

The Department must regard as its prime objective the changing of attitudes and behaviour patterns. This can only be accomplished by a team effort on the part of staff, with the greatest responsibility



falling upon those with whom the inmate has the greatest contact, such as the correctional officer, teacher, or trade instructor. For instance, educational and vocational training are of little value unless an individual's attitudes and behaviour have been directed into socially acceptable ways. This may, in fact, be the greatest value of the adult vocational trade training shop.

A man spends his day working in the shop under the guidance of an instructor whose abilities he can admire, an instructor who treats him with respect who shows interest in his development, placing upon him such responsibility as he is able to accept and presenting him with such challenges as he is able to overcome. All of this is done in a situation directed towards helping the student, a situation in which he must adjust socially so that his needs are met adequately, as are the needs of the other students. In these circumstances, in addition to receiving a good introduction to employment needs and gaining technical knowledge, a man achieves a perspective on how to deal with life's problems becoming, as a result, more capable of living a purposeful life in the community, supported by his own efforts. It is indeed possible that in many cases the vocational trade training shop, under the guidance of skilled instructors, provides a high level of group learning and one of the most effective instruments for change.

A reduction in population of the larger institutions, which has been an ongoing project for a number of years, has continued to be of benefit. As populations decrease, the interaction among staff members and inmates increases, introducing another important force for bringing about attitude and behaviour change.

It is essential for the Department to review its programs regularly in order to meet modern needs with modern methods. The changing drug scene is one example of this. Ten years ago, a man with a drug problem who was incarcerated, was almost invariably heavily addicted to heroin. Those who now come into our institutions for offenses stemming from the use of drugs – or with subsidiary drug problems – range in intensity from the hard line drug addict to the youth who has been experimenting with marijuana. This change of emphasis to the softer drugs and consequently less intense addiction, has meant changes in our programs for coping with the new problems.

Throughout the year we have continued to receive excellent cooperation from other government departments and agencies. Men from the Monteith Training Centre and the Industrial Farm have attended regular weekend therapy sessions at the Northeastern Psychiatric Hospital; the Addiction Research Foundation has also assisted in this program. Specialists from the Department of Education have assessed the academic and vocational training programs within our various institutional settings and have conducted courses designed to assist members of our staff to meet the students' needs. In-service training has been provided by instructors from Sheridan Community College.

The Quinte Regional Detention Centre will be opened early in 1971. As this is the first of its kind and marks the beginning of a new era in the correctional process at the local jail level, this Centre is fitting tribute to you, as Minister, for your leadership and perseverance in developing this concept, which has become a model not only in this province, but also in many other jurisdictions.

The training schools have always led the way in the Department in the initiating of community oriented programs. We, in Ontario, were fortunate that many public-spirited citizens played a major role in supporting the establishment of the first training schools, and with this continued interest we have been able to maintain community links which have been of great benefit to the students. As programs have developed, the imaginative use of community services has led to the intensification of social interaction and the guiding of young persons into training projects which are especially meaningful for

them. Almost every girl at the Kawartha Lakes School, for example, is involved with the local community in some way or other.


During the year more intensive use was made of the "Outward Bound" concept of training, which has shown itself to be particularly appropriate in meeting the needs of the older students. It directs a young person's energies into a program of testing himself rather than testing society; and through this a great deal of progress is made in personal development.

The new interdenominational and bilingual school for boys, the first of its kind in Ontario, located on the outskirts of Sudbury, will be ready for occupancy early in 1971. The school has been named the Cecil Facer School in tribute to His Honour, the late Ernest Cecil Facer, Judge of the Sudbury Juvenile and Family Court from 1944 to 1964, and a man sincere in his concern for and interest in young persons.

The Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre for juveniles is now under construction and will provide a sophisticated facility aimed at meeting the individual needs of young persons transferred to our care from the courts. Under your direction, this Centre was located in an area close to universities and community colleges and, as a result, will also function as a teaching/research facility for students in the social sciences. This is a major step forward in our plans for a specialized program for juveniles and we look forward eagerly to its completion.

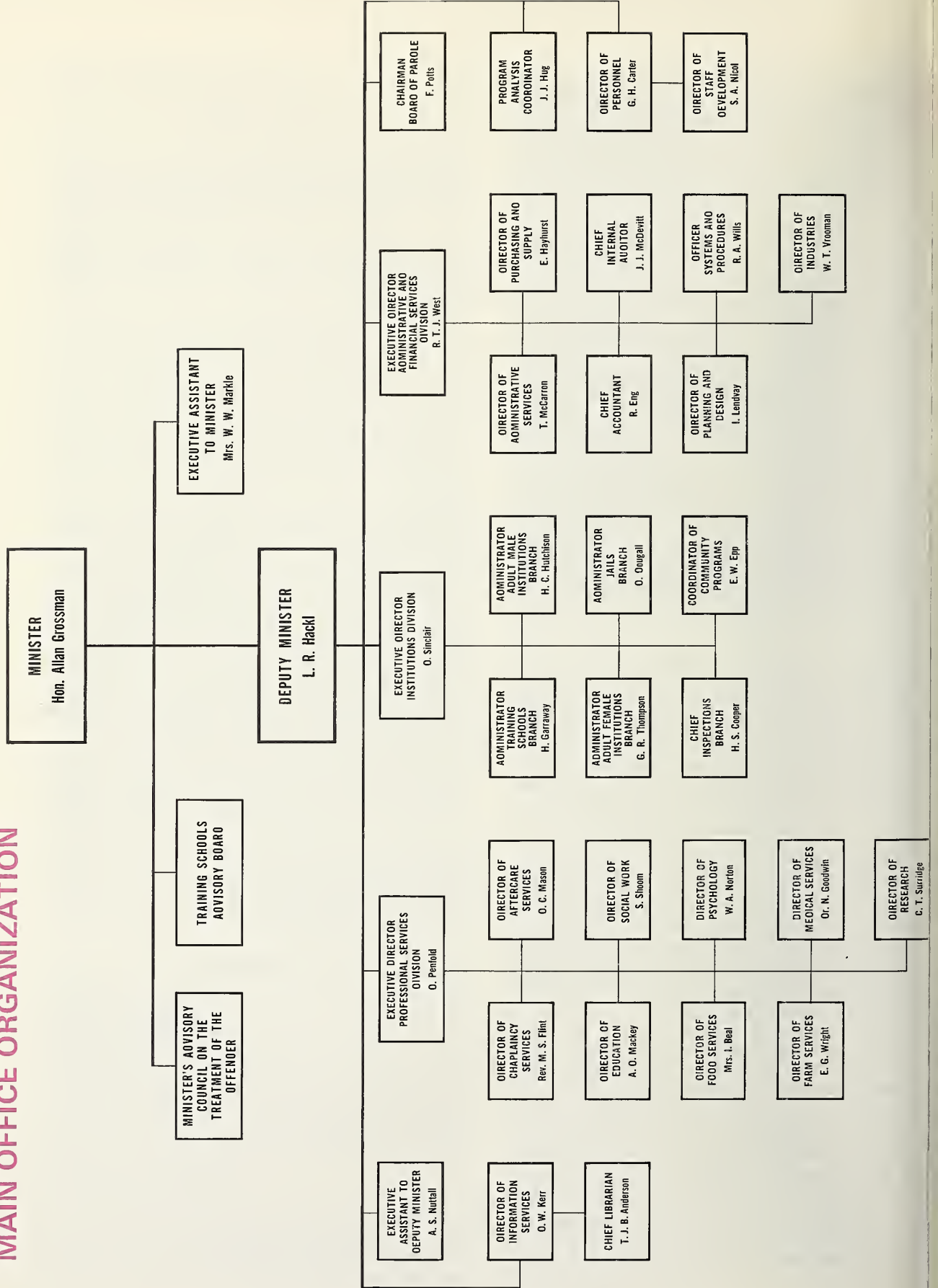
Over the years as Minister of this Department, staff members have responded well to your encouragement in the use of the integrated team approach. It is fitting at this stage that I should express my appreciation, as Deputy Minister, not only to the staff for the efforts they have put into their work during the year, but also to you as Minister for the dynamic leadership and direction you have given.

Sincerely yours,



Deputy Minister

MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



Staff Directory – January 1, 1971

41 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

MINISTER.....	Hon. Allan Grossman, C.L.U.....	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER.....	Mrs. W. W. Markle.....	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER.....	Leo R. Hackl, B.A.....	365-4341
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY MINISTER.....	A. S. Nuttall, F.L.A.....	365-1458
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – INSTITUTIONS DIVISION.....	Donald Sinclair.....	365-4342
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	Douglas Penfold, M.A.....	365-1487
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION.....	R. T. J. West.....	365-5905
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Director.....	Thomas McCarron.....	365-5811
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator.....	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.....	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator.....	Harry C. Hutchison, Ph.D.....	365-4783
ATERCARE SERVICES – Director.....	Donald C. Mason.....	365-4511
BOARD OF PAROLE – Chairman.....	Frank Potts, M.A.....	365-4366
CAPLAINCY – Director.....	Rev. Maurice S. Flint, S.T.M., Ph.D.....	365-1083
CHIEF BAILIFF.....	Thomas Hill.....	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR.....	J. J. McDevitt.....	365-1166
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS – Coordinator.....	Edgar W. Epp, M.S.W.....	365-4283
EDUCATION – Director.....	A. Douglas Mackey, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed....	365-1487
FORM SERVICES – Director.....	E. Gerald Wright, B.S.A..... (Guelph)	822-0020
FINANCE – Chief Accountant.....	Rolph Eng, B.Comm.....	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES – Director.....	Mrs. Islay Beal, B.H.Sc., R.P.Dt.....	365-1083
INDUSTRIES – Director.....	William T. Vrooman, P.Eng.....	365-4351
INFORMATION – Director.....	D. W. Kerr.....	365-4321
INSPECTIONS – Chief Inspector.....	H. S. Cooper.....	365-7056
JLS – Administrator.....	David Dougall.....	365-4355
LIBRARY – Chief Librarian.....	Thomas J. B. Anderson, A.L.A.....	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES – Director.....	Norman Goodwin, M.D., LL.B., F.C.L.M....	365-1083
PERSONNEL – Director.....	Glen Carter, B.A.....	365-6601
PLANNING AND DESIGN – Director.....	I. Lendvay, Dipl. Arch., M.R.A.I.C.....	365-2511
PROGRAM ANALYSIS – Coordinator.....	James J. Hug, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.....	365-1011
PSYCHOLOGY – Director.....	W. Anthony Norton, Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.....	365-1083
PURCHASING AND SUPPLY – Director.....	Eric Hayhurst.....	365-4363
RESEARCH – Director.....	C. Thomas Surridge, Ph.D.....	365-4325
SOCIAL WORK – Director.....	S. Shoom, B.A. M.S.W.....	365-1083
STAFF DEVELOPMENT – Director.....	Stuart A. Nicol.....	365-5795
SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES – Officer.....	R. A. Wills.....	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS – Administrator.....	Harry Garraway.....	365-4368

STAFF

RECRUITMENT

The correctional system in Ontario has a highly integrated program which uses a wide variety of rehabilitative techniques. The success of the total program is dependent to a large degree on individual cooperation of staff. As programs are improved and expanded, new staff must be recruited in order to gain the maximum benefit in all areas of our work. For example, Regional Personnel Officers have been appointed at three adult institutions and one training school, which serves to further the concept of decentralizing personnel operations by providing such services more directly to our institutions.

Throughout the year we have also been more successful in our recruitment efforts and have been fortunate in filling technical and professional vacancies in a number of areas. In continuing to meet the constant need for good communications between all staff we have appointed a Staff Relations Officer.

DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Programs for staff training must be constantly reviewed and updated to keep them in line with the progressive changes taking place in the field of corrections. Staff training must also reflect the principles laid down in the Statement of Purpose under which this Department operates.

A Staff Training College, which is now in the planning stages, will be built in Brampton in close proximity to the two institutions in that area and will replace the existing school at Guelph. The facilities will be expanded to cope with the increasing need for courses and seminars planned to keep all staff up to date with current correctional philosophy and the changing needs of the Department. Because the number of staff increases each year, larger facilities are also required to provide in-service training for these new personnel.

In the meantime the basic course for correctional

officers has been expanded to include twenty-three weeks of correspondence studies, under the direction of senior officers, followed by a three-week resident course at the Staff Training School. Those participating in this program will receive assistance in their studies from trained personnel at their institution. The course will enable a larger number of staff to receive training with a minimum of disruption to institutional routine. A similar program for supervisors of juveniles will follow in the near future.

Seminars for senior officers, also held at the Staff Training School, provide forums for discussion of mutual problems, demonstration of more effective management techniques, and consideration of current and projected Department policies.

Staff training officers have been assigned to a number of the larger institutions where they are responsible for the orientation of new employees and the formulation of training programs. By transferring some of the training activities to the local level, it has been possible to accommodate the training needs of a variety of institutions.

Through the cooperation and assistance of other Branches of the Department and external agencies, special courses and seminars have been successfully operated in these areas: library, cookery, chaplaincy, academic, first-aid, and after-care.

Much greater use is being made of the facilities available through the Staff Development Branch of the Department of Civil Service. Financial assistance to employees attending universities and community colleges is being provided to a staff which is increasingly aware of the need for personal development. The Department continues to provide assistance wherever feasible for those staff members who attend workshops, seminars, and conventions organized by professional and non-professional associations in related fields. Some courses at which the Department was represented appear opposite.



STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

Departmental Courses, Seminars, etc.

Staff Training Courses:

Correctional Officers.....	212
Training School Supervisors.....	33
Seminar for Correctional Officers in Charge of Shifts..	11
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents (Adult Male Institutions).....	9
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents (Training Schools).....	11
Jail Superintendents Seminar.....	45
Recreation Directors Seminar.....	19
Recreation Course—General Skills 201.....	11
Seminar for Chefs of Training Schools.....	10
Seminar for Chefs of Adult Male Institutions.....	7
Training for Cooks.....	6
Chief Correctional Officers Seminar.....	10
Aftercare Officers Course.....	36

Certificate Courses

Public Administration—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.....	10
Industrial Accounting—Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants.....	9
Corrections—McMaster University.....	110
Criminology—University of Toronto.....	10
Business Administration—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.....	3
Child Care—Mohawk College of Applied Arts and Technology.....	31
Welfare Administration (Correspondence Course).....	3
Social Welfare—McMaster University.....	7
Purchasing—Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.....	2
Recreational Leadership—Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology.....	1

Degree Programs

Extension:

Extension Courses leading to B.A.....	16
Extension Courses leading to M.S.W.....	2
Introductory Soil Science Course—University of Guelph.....	2

Post Graduate:

Forensic Psychiatry—Clarke Institute, Toronto.....	1
Nutrition—School of Hygiene, University of Toronto	1

Department of Civil Service Courses

Senior Officers Seminar.....	1
Interviewing and Counselling Workshop.....	2
Personnel Administration Seminar.....	2
Problem Employee Seminar.....	4
Advanced Supervisory Training Course.....	1

Summer Courses

Social Work—University of Toronto.....	1
Alcohol and Problems of Addiction—A.R.F.....	4
Alcohol Studies—Rutgers University.....	2
National Training Laboratories Institute—Boston, Mass. leading to B.A. Degree.....	1
	5

Other Conferences, Workshops, Conventions Seminars and Meetings

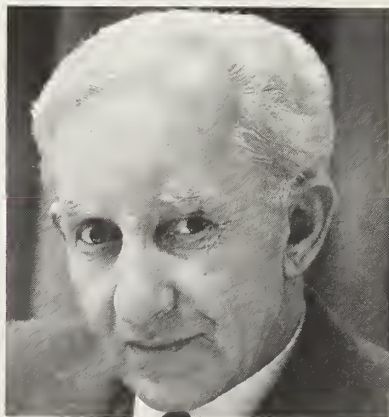
Seminar for Psychologists and Psychometrists.....	18
Smith College Graduate Seminar for Experienced Social Workers.....	1
Clinical Pastoral Training, Children's Centre, Department of Public Welfare, Laurel, Maryland.....	1
Annual Convention of the Council for Exceptional Children.....	1

Ontario Dental Association Seminar.....	6
International Conference on Behaviour Modification...	2
Workshop on Counselling Youth and Their Families...	2
Annual Meeting and Conference—Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers.....	3
Canadian Congress of Corrections—Vancouver, B.C....	32
Canadian Psychological Association Annual Meeting...	1
International Congress of Psychology.....	1
Seminar for Supervisors in Child Care—George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology.....	2
American Psychological Association—Annual Convention.....	1
Ontario Dietetic Association—Management Workshop	1
Canadian Welfare Council—Annual Meeting.....	1
Ontario Psychological Association—Workshop.....	1
Crime, Punishment, and Rehabilitation Seminar.....	3
2nd Annual Conference on Professional Practice.....	10
Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education— Annual Meeting.....	3
Ontario Hospital Association Conference.....	2
Symposium on Field Work Supervision, Toronto.....	3
Departmental Chaplaincy Conference.....	14
Behaviour Sciences Seminar.....	2
Ontario Psychological Association Convention.....	3
Twenty-seventh Annual Conference, and Fourteenth Annual Institute, American Group Psychotherapy Association Institute.....	2
Crime in our Society, Lecture Series, Queen's University	1
Correctional Education Association Planning Committee Meeting.....	1
Ontario School Councils Association Conference.....	1
New Teachers Orientation Seminar.....	25
Leadership Seminar—Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology.....	5
Basic Water Works Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	3
Intermediate Water Works Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	5
Sixth Basic Sewage Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	5
Sixth Intermediate Sewage Operators Course—Ontario Water Resources Commission.....	5
Leadership Training Workshop—Conestoga College of Applied Arts and Technology.....	3
St. John Ambulance Methods of Instruction Course...	15
Industrial Accident Prevention Association Safety Conference.....	1
Central Ontario Regional Institute for Community and Group Leaders—Department of Education, Youth and Recreation Branch.....	3
Annual Conference of the Canadian Association of Social Workers, Montreal.....	1
18th Annual Conference of the Ontario Association for Curriculum Development.....	1
Canadian Corrections Association National Committee Meeting.....	1
1969 Galaxy Conference on Adult Education— New York.....	1
Conference on 21st Century Man—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	1
Red Cross First Aid Course.....	4
National Track and Field Coaches Clinic, Guelph.....	2
Hairdressing Instructress Course, George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology.....	1
Symposium on the Use of Tear Gas, Springfield, Massachusetts.....	1



INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

*Donald Sinclair
Executive Director
Institutions Division*



PREAMBLE

The year under review was most significant in that the passing of long-awaited federal legislation made it possible for the Department to proclaim sections of its own Act on August 26, 1969, and implement a Temporary Absence Program—an extensive community-oriented correctional program.

Based on the rationale that many convicted offenders are more likely to be rehabilitated in the community under effective supervision than they are in a correctional facility, the concept has been successfully embodied in the practice of placing offenders on probation and on parole. What the new legislation permitted was the addition of

another dimension: the development of programs in the community for those still serving a sentence in an institution. Thus, an offender may now serve his sentence in an institution but leave it each day to go to work or to school in the community, returning at the end of the day; or he may be given leave of absence to be away from the institution completely for up to 15-day periods if his prospects for rehabilitation are likely to be enhanced thereby.

In other countries, where the opportunities for such programs have existed for some time, their introduction usually gave rise to many problems. That the Department has met with very few difficulties can be traced to three factors: lessons were learned from those who have pioneered the cause of community-based correctional programs elsewhere, the preparatory planning was thorough, and staff were wholeheartedly supportive of this progressive step. The latter point is worthy of emphasis since the introduction of Temporary Absence has, without any doubt, placed additional work and responsibilities on many staff. Initially, faith and enthusiasm were the motivating forces; now, after the program has been in effect for a year, encouragement to maintain the extra effort is provided by its very apparent success. As of January 31, 1971, 3,364 men and women had applied for temporary absences from the institutions and 2,050 of those had been granted; only 2 percent of this number have had their privileges revoked. This success more than justifies continued and expanded use of this rehabilitative tool, the potential of which has only just been tapped. Limits of the program must be tested by further experimentation, wider application, and constant analysis. Many offenders, while overtly appearing poor risks, will benefit from community contacts prior to their release. However, there are so many inmates who, in their own interest, or in the interests of society, obviously should not be released, even temporarily, until the institution has assisted them in establishing better inner controls.

Since all adult institutions have participated to some degree in the Temporary Absence Program, staff throughout the Department have become involved with the offender on a more personal level than ever before. This increased interaction is of course most desirable and is in keeping with the Department's philosophy as set out in the Statement of Purpose.

The appointment of a Community Programs Coordinator ensures that a concerted effort will be made in future to provide encouragement to the community to make a meaningful contribution to institution life.

ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

The Vanier Centre for Women, which opened April 3, 1969, in Brampton, is the only provincial institution in Ontario for adult women (16 years and over) who have been sentenced to terms ranging from thirty days to two years.

The Centre consists of four medium security cottages, one minimum security cottage (Ingleside), and administrative and treatment and training facilities. A small maximum security annex, in the Whitby Jail, completes the facilities for women.

The four medium security cottages each consist of three wings, each with eight single bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchenette (used principally for breakfast), a laundry room, a cottage supervisor's office, a correctional supervisor's office, and a pleasantly furnished living room.

One of the four cottages provides assessment and short-term accommodation. The other three units have a range of programs directed toward both the younger and older age groups, the relatively new and the quite experienced offender — the program concerns itself primarily with an individual's readiness to accept an intensive examination of



interpersonal relationship difficulties rather than with her criminal history.

The program for residents of the Ingleside minimum security cottage, situated on the perimeter of the large property, has placed increased emphasis on community involvement over the past year. Many residents of Ingleside have been selected – under the terms of the Temporary Absence Program – to work in the community on a day or shift work basis. Increasingly, these residents will utilize the training and recreational facilities of the community in an effort to obtain learning experiences which involve the expectations and responsibilities of life in the community.

A 10-bed maximum security unit which occupies a floor of the Whitby Jail is an associated unit which provides an integral segment within the Vanier Centre program. The Whitby Unit accommodates those residents who require initial evaluation within a maximum security unit and those persons who demonstrate serious difficulty in functioning within the less secure and more challenging environment of one of the Vanier Centre's four medium security units or the Ingleside minimum security setting.

In its implementation of some techniques particular to the therapeutic community, the Centre relies upon:

1. The utilization of open communication between all staff and between staff and residents.
2. The use of a role structure whereby residents are encouraged to assume increasing responsibility for decision-making.
3. The complete integration of administrative and therapeutic processes. With a treatment focus upon the day-to-day, "here and now" events in the life of the individual involved, it is essential that the treatment and the administrative decisions related to her be carefully coordinated and be accessible to her influence as she develops an ability to accept responsibility.

ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

A resident may be involved in school full time or part time, the decision being made at the Cottage Planning Conference on each cottage. Many residents lack grade 10 or the necessary academic skills to pass the Department of Labour's equivalency tests. As this is the minimum requirement for commercial training or apprenticeship trades, academic upgrading is required for many residents.

Commercial Courses—Shorthand, typing, and business machine courses occupy the interest of many residents and are important both as a practical training and as a vehicle for improved self-perception.

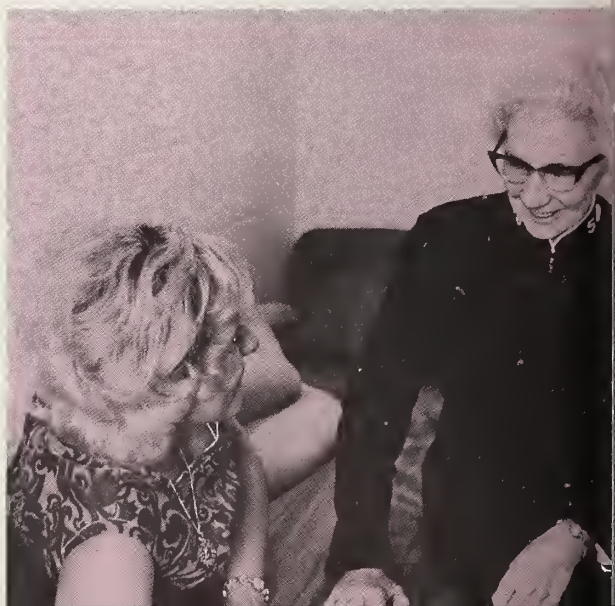
Hairdressing—Many residents in the hairdressing program will also be involved in academic upgrading to grade 9. The hairdressing course is approved by the Department of Labour for training toward full hairdressing qualifications.

Industrial Sewing—In contrast to the creative sewing done in the home economics area, the emphasis in the industrial sewing area is upon introducing the resident to equipment and methods used in industry.

Volume Cooking—Residents interested in careers in quantity cooking and baking are assigned to the central kitchen. A particular advantage of the cooking trade is that a variety of jobs in the food industry is available according to the level of training achieved.

Laundry/Dry Cleaning—Residents assigned to this area work under the supervision of an instructor with commercial laundry and dry cleaning experience. Since laundry and dry cleaning work is not an apprenticeship trade and there are no educational requirements for employment, the skill acquired here are particularly useful to the women who are less involved in academic training.

Commercial Building Maintenance—A qualified instructor provides a full range of training in the technical



niques of the commercial cleaning of buildings. The new physical plant of the Centre provides an excellent and varied training ground for residents who hope to pursue this rapidly expanding field of employment.

The head teacher is available to all vocational instructors for consultation on instructional techniques and community standards.

Training in typing and business machine use, operation of laundry equipment, dry cleaning, and building maintenance have all produced employment for residents.

The physical education program, with a carefully individualized focus, is an additional example of an education program in which the emphasis is upon the development of skills in social functioning as well as upon the particular content of the course.

COMMUNITY-LINKED PROGRAMMING

Short-term temporary absences of from one to three days have been used to a very considerable extent over the past year. These have included attendance at a community church, accompanied by volunteers of the local Elizabeth Fry Society. Families who have taken individuals to church each Sunday have also on a number of occasions invited the resident to their homes, providing an excellent opportunity for contact with stable families in the community.

The short-term absence, particularly from the minimum security Ingleside unit, has been used increasingly for individuals who travel to their own home for weekends to begin the difficult sorting out process in their relationship with their parents or husbands. For those Ingleside residents attending school or employed in the community or for those who are nearing discharge, frequent small-group absences, primarily for recreation purposes, have been initiated.

Residents in all cottages regularly request a volunteer escort to go on temporary absences for the day to complete post-release plans regarding accommodation and employment. The resident may wish to register with the Canada Manpower agency as well as to begin an employment search elsewhere, and may possibly visit a halfway house in Toronto or Hamilton where she may reside after discharge or while on parole.

The Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army both play an important role in community-oriented programs in operation at the Centre. In addition to the many other ways in which they offer assistance to residents, volunteers from the community take part in social and recreation groups organized within the institution – a community based A.A.



group holds weekly meetings – community volunteers conduct guided tours of the Centre for visitors – volunteers operate a clothing centre in the institution for residents.

RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT

The number of committees available for resident participation has been extended over the past year, thus increasing the involvement of residents in the program at the Centre.

Residents, selected by their peers at house meetings to represent them on the various committees, are provided with a wide range of potential responsibility dependent upon the particular committee to which they are appointed. The resident's success or lack of it in functioning in these different roles provides an excellent means, during the Cottage House Meetings and the Cottage Evaluation Committee Meetings, for evaluation of her progress and the opportunity to assist her toward change.

Residents are involved in the evaluation scheme at the Vanier Centre: two residents are selected by their peers for participation on the weekly evaluation committee at their particular cottage. They contribute very conscientiously and with much insight concerning the residents under consideration. This technique has been particularly useful in reducing subcultural influences as residents identify with and are involved in evaluating their peers.

CORRECTIONAL STAFF INVOLVEMENT

Assignment of each resident to a particular correctional officer in her cottage has been further developed during the past year through extension of the officer's responsibility in discussing the resident's program with her. This expanded role has been most useful in the early discussions of training needs of residents at the Centre which may be directed toward release for day absences under the Temporary Absence Program. Regular and relaxed discussion with these immediate supervisors often provides the best stimulus for resident consideration of and involvement in such programs.

RESEARCH

An intensive operational research project was initiated at the Centre in June, 1970. The study is planned to include over four hundred admissions and to follow their change within the Centre's program and their later community adjustment.

The Vanier research project is possibly one of the best examples of the Department's efforts to evaluate rapidly its program developments and to provide research which will not only be evaluative but which will, because it is operationally based, provide ongoing direction for change.

The Centre's program and facilities continue to attract much public interest; the many visitors to the Vanier Centre have represented both a professional and a public interest in intensive correctional programming.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

In order to provide a wide variety of rehabilitation programs to meet the diversified needs of those in its care the Department has developed maximum and medium security reformatories, medium security industrial farms, minimum security training centres and forestry camps, and two clinics.

The renovation of existing facilities, where necessary, and construction of new buildings provides up-to-date classrooms for academic and vocational programs as well as modern dormitories and recreation areas.

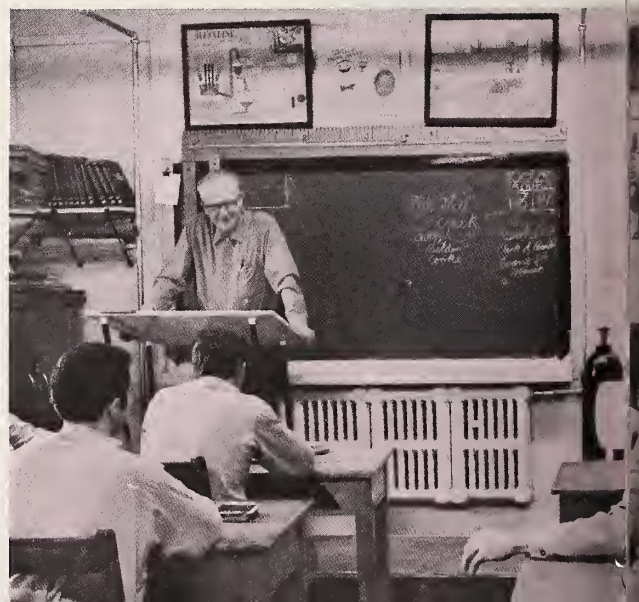
Counseling programs and discussion groups for inmates are part of the program at most institutions and where participation has increased additional groups have been formed.

The past year has been one of progress in a number of important aspects of the total program for adult male offenders. Perhaps the most significant step has been the emphasis placed on community-oriented programs such as temporary absences from institutions for a number of rehabilitative purposes.

TRAINING CENTRES

Training centres provide an intensified academic and vocational program for well-motivated students between the ages of 16 and 24 who are also able to cope with the added responsibilities implicit in an open setting. Students from southern Ontario are chosen for the training centre program after they have undergone a variety of tests and interviews at the reception centre in Guelph Reformatory. Successful candidates are admitted to either Brampton or Burtch Training Centre; the latter accommodates those with learning difficulties.

Students in the Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau Training Centres are drawn from other institutions.



in their respective areas. In addition to the regular programs of academic, vocational and trade training, which are updated constantly, progress has been made in a variety of ways at all institutions.

Brampton Training Centre, with accommodation for 200 students, is the largest of the five training centres. Students spend half of each day in academic classes and the other half in vocational shops. Trade training opportunities have continued to increase over the past year. A small motors course, which includes maintenance and repairs to such items as lawnmowers, chain saws, snowmobiles, and outboard motors, has been developed recently and is popular with students. A lecture/film course on defensive driving was also added to the program this year.

In-service courses provided by Sheridan Community College instructors were conducted for correctional officers and teachers; emphasis was on improving the rapport between staff and students.

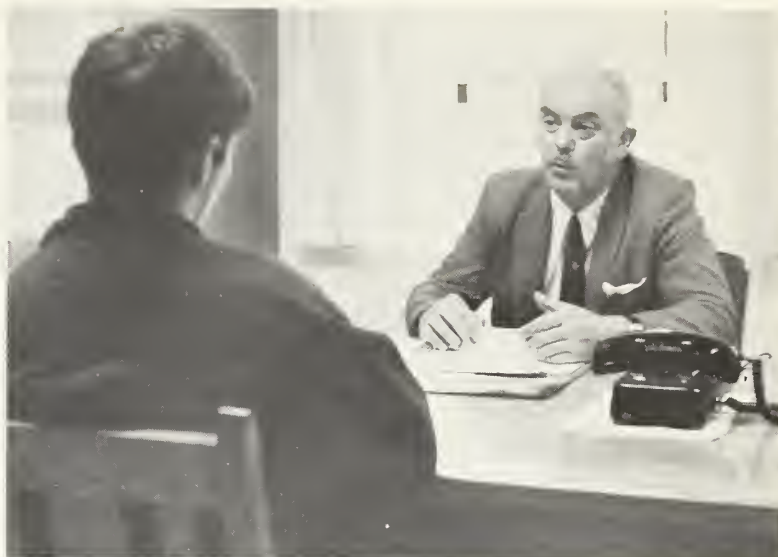
A considerable number of students have participated in the Temporary Absence Program through training in the community. For instance, Canada Manpower Retraining Courses in Plastics and Heavy Equipment have been carried out with the cooperation of Sheridan College of Applied Arts and Technology. Through a reciprocal arrangement the Centre's welding shop has been made available to Sheridan College students.

Several students at the Centre are members of the Gavel Club, sponsored by the Brampton branch of Toastmasters International, which this year held its 10th Anniversary. A dinner was held to honour the founders of the Club and the more than 500 training centre students who have participated in its activities over the last ten years.

Construction of a second new dormitory was completed this year, providing accommodation for 30 students. These two brick dormitories, housing a total of 144, replace the original out-dated wood structures.

Burtch Training Centre maintains a strong emphasis on individual instruction in elementary level academic courses. The recently appointed Head Teacher, a specialist in the educational problems of slow learners, has already made a significant contribution to the educational program at this centre. The 60 students accommodated have also taken part in vocational training in sheetmetal, woodwork, and bricklaying.

Fort William Training Centre is now teaching academic and vocational subjects beyond grade 10 where students show aptitude and interest. Voca-



tional courses in welding, electrical work, drafting, and carpentry are conducted in relation to Department of Education and Department of Labour standards.

Monteith Training Centre inaugurated a new program of group therapy sessions conducted by professional staff from the Addiction Research Foundation. Six to ten students are involved in the weekly meetings. A program of therapy is also conducted for men at the Monteith Industrial Farm.

Academic classes up to grade 10 are taught by two full-time teachers at the centre and grades 11 to 13 are available through correspondence courses.

A cookery course, involving approximately 12 students, provides training in meat cutting, baking, and cake decorating.

Rideau Training Centre initiated discussion groups for students in which community volunteers participate. One group consists of a chaplain, a lawyer, a businessman and other interested persons from Smiths Falls. A group of ten Brothers from a Roman Catholic religious order in Ottawa visits regularly each week to take part in discussion and recreational activities with the students.

REFORMATORIES

Guelph Reformatory continues to effect a gradual reduction in population.

The facilities at this institution include a reception and assessment centre for young adults from the south of the province. From this group, candidates are selected for the Brampton or Burtch Training Centre programs.

For those remaining at Guelph academic upgrading and vocational programs are provided. These include classes up to and including grade 9 and Department of Education correspondence courses for grade 10 and over. Vocational training includes bricklaying, sheetmetal, carpentry, painting and decorating, and upholstery. Special courses included speed reading, university lectures, and computer programming designed in cooperation with General Foods Limited.

For those not involved in a trade program there is employment in a number of industrial shops or service industries.

A number of inmates have taken part in the Temporary Absence Program and have returned to the community for various reasons related to rehabilitation for periods of from one to three days. Others have been transferred from the reformatory to the local jail in the community where an educational or employment situation had been arranged for them.

A new recreation centre is under construction which will add considerably to the total program.

Mimico Reformatory, because it is in the largest urban area in the province, has been able to release a greater number of men on temporary absence for employment purposes than any other institution. This minimum security institution, with a capacity of 350, is located in the suburbs of Toronto and serves short-term recidivists 18 years of age and over. Detailed training programs are impractical because of the constant turnover of population and therefore work activities, which require little or no training, are the mainstay of the program. Items such as picnic tables and barbecues are made for a number of government departments. A laundry, metal furniture manufacture, and maintenance industries complete the work program. Basic adult education

is provided by the institution teacher for those men who show interest in upgrading their academic skills.

An officer-led group counseling program, in its fourth year of operation, supervised by a consultant psychiatrist, has demonstrated its value both to staff and inmates in the solving of immediate and long-term problems. The addition to the staff of a full-time departmental psychiatrist, who spends three days with reformatory inmates (the other two days being spent with patients at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, Mimico), and a part-time psychologist has extended the treatment services and permitted individual counseling where indicated.

Plans have been completed for the Maplehurst Complex near Milton. It will include a training centre, a regional detention centre, and a reformatory. The reformatory will house the present Mimico population and the training centre will assist in the further reduction of the Guelph population.

Millbrook Reformatory, with a capacity of 200, is the Department's only maximum security institution for adults. At the present time the population is divided into five separate groups: (1) severe behavioural problems, (2) sexual deviates, (3) drug addicts, (4) escapees, and (5) arsonists. Drug addicts and pedophiles are selected for treatment at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic during the final portion of their sentence. Once the enlarged clinic facilities in Brampton, now in the final planning stages, are in operation, drug addicts, sexual offenders, and certain types of alcoholics will be admitted there directly from the courts. Part of the building will then be converted to a regional detention centre leaving only the behaviour problems and escapees at the Millbrook Reformatory.

Correctional officers act as leaders in a group counseling program for inmates; direct supervision for the program is provided by a psychiatrist.

Inmates work at a number of industries, which include the making of all automobile license plates for the province, Braille printing, bookbinding and repair, and laundry and dry cleaning. A small teaching staff provides academic upgrading for motivated students.

INDUSTRIAL FARMS

The industrial farms provide programs for recidivists with the emphasis on work training. Burwash accommodates those serving lengthy sentences; the other farms accommodate the short-term recidivist.

Burwash Industrial Farm, consisting of two separate facilities with a total capacity of 650, receives recidivists aged 18 and over.

New facilities have been provided for trade training, which includes theory and practical work in machine shop practice, bricklaying, oil burner servicing, and sheetmetal. Four academic teachers provide courses to upgrade students academically in order to meet both Department of Education and Canada Manpower requirements. Those applying for Department of Education correspondence courses may receive guidance from the teachers. New academic facilities are under construction and a gymnasium is nearing completion.

Maintenance industries and trade activities provide means of teaching good work habits, which many individuals have never before cultivated. A recent addition to the industrial program is an engraving shop: designs or lettering are engraved on a variety of materials to provide custom-made signs for use in a number of government departments.

In conjunction with Canada Manpower and Cambrarian College, Sudbury, students selected under the temporary Absence Program attend welding and carpentry courses at one of the College's satellite workshops. Those successfully completing the course receive a certificate from the College.

Burtch Industrial Farm inmates are employed at mixed farming, tailoring, laundry, seasonal canning, stationary engineering, manufacture of snow fencing, and general maintenance work which includes carpentry and painting.

Fort William Industrial Farm, with accommodation for 90 recidivists 18 years of age and over from the northwest of the province, offers courses in construction and bricklaying by skilled trade instructors, and training in cookery, farm activities, and general maintenance work. In addition, evening courses are being conducted in carpentry and bricklaying by trained maintenance staff.

Monteith Industrial Farm provides accommodation for 120 recidivists aged 18 and over from the

north of the province. General farming, land reclamation, reforestation, cookery, stationary engineering, and general maintenance provide a variety of training opportunities.

Staff from the Addiction Research Foundation provide weekly group counseling sessions for inmates. In addition, a number of inmates attend North-eastern Psychiatric Hospital for weekend group therapy sessions.

Rideau Industrial Farm accommodates 160 recidivists aged 18 and over from the east of the province, serving comparatively short sentences. Work activities include mixed farming, reforestation and land reclamation, and picnic table manufacture. On-the-job training is available for those inmates with previous training in stationary engineering. Credit may be given for the number of hours worked or examinations may be written through the Department of Labour to gain a recognized certificate.

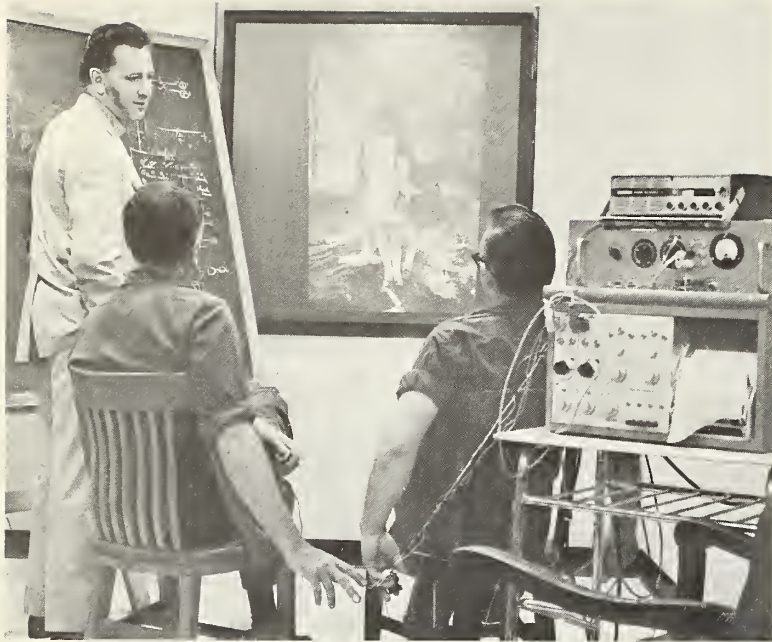
Citizens, including a chaplain and a lawyer, from the local community hold weekly group discussions with inmates at the institution. The Department is grateful for the cooperation of these citizens in its work.

FORESTRY CAMPS

These minimum security settings provide work programs for inmates who respond positively to outdoor work and to the degree of responsibility which accompanies such freedom. The Department now has eight forestry camps, administered by parent institutions, each with accommodation for up to 40 men. The outdoor life encourages a more meaningful relationship between inmate and staff than is possible in other types of settings.

The work at forestry camps includes pruning, thinning, and clearing of county forests, cutting of access roads, and building of dams and small bridges. Men from the forestry camps assist in forest fire-fighting in their respective localities.





During the year a one-week pilot project was conducted from Camp Oliver in which inmates took part in an Outward Bound type of program. By posing tough physical challenges for participants, pitting them against the natural elements, constantly requiring them to draw on their own resources, the program encouraged the development of individual initiative and cooperative team work. Sufficient gains were made from this experiment to indicate implementation of the program on an extended basis.



Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

This 104-bed Clinic, which is situated in Metropolitan Toronto, offers treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia. The multidisciplinary team approach established at the Clinic facilitates the setting up of individual goals for patients. A continued emphasis has been placed on the involvement of Clinic officers, and, as a result, in-service training has been considered an increasingly important part of staff development. Additional permanent staff members have been added to the complement.

Students on field placement from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, the School of Social Work, Waterloo Lutheran University, and from community colleges have participated in the treatment program.

PROGRAMS

During the past year Dr. Kurt Freund, M.D., Ph.D., an international authority on sexual deviation, joined the pedophilia treatment team, adding further to the expertise available to this program. A follow-up study between September, 1965, and November, 1970, revealed that out of 102 patients completing the program only five were reconvicted for pedophilic offenses, two were under suspicion, and seven were reconvicted on unrelated charges.

Due to the growing number of drug abusers, the 3- to 6-month program for drug addicts has been expanded; treatment capacity has been increased from 12 to 18 patients. The new Clinic will increase the facilities even more.

Alcoholics are offered treatment during the last 40 days of sentence. This treatment program has been divided into 3 sections, each with a different focus and intensity. In this way it is felt that resources may be better utilized and the treatment needs of the patient may be met more effectively.

On completion of treatment, patients are discharged into the community, either through expiry of sentence or on parole. A strong aftercare program provides needed assistance to individual patients after release, as well as follow-up information to assist the Clinic in assessing the effectiveness of treatment.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The annual Clinic Conference was held last year in Toronto, with a noticeable increase in participation of interested groups and agencies. "Open house" was arranged on several occasions throughout the year in order to encourage citizen groups to visit the Clinic. Social nights were developed which featured discussion groups consisting of staff members and patients, along with members of the community.

Various groups from Alcoholics Anonymous were invited to hold meetings at the Clinic. This enabled patients to meet with and relate to, groups in the community to which they are likely to return on release. The first meeting attracted 80 people—40 from the community and 40 from among staff and patients. Subsequent monthly meetings have been averaging 50 to 60 participants in about the same ratio. The booklet describing the Clinic treatment program was revised and updated during the year.

Quehlf Neuropsychiatric Clinic

The Neuropsychiatric Clinic accepts inmates referred for psychiatric evaluation. The inmate, after assessment, may be accepted for treatment as an inpatient at the Clinic, may be given outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Reformatory, may be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric

facility, or, when appropriate, the patient will be returned to the care of the medical officer at his institution with recommendations for treatment.

Dr. John Dacre, M.B., D.P.M., the recently appointed Director of the Clinic, uses his extensive background of professional training and related consultant experience to promote full use of Clinic facilities. The staff at the Clinic, which consists of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, a psychometrist, registered nurses, and correctional officers, is involved in the total program. Professional staff also assist in the training of correctional staff, and participate in seminars attended by personnel from many disciplines.

JAILS

The year 1969-70 has been a full and particularly rewarding one. Renovation of the county and city jails, taken over by the province in 1968, has continued according to plan and a great deal has been accomplished.

The Regional Detention Centre concept, which was expanded by a committee appointed by the Minister in 1965, is proceeding on the basis of recommendations put forward by a Task Force of senior Department officials.

The previous year's emphasis on classification of jails and jails' staff to meet departmental needs provided an impetus for this year's progress. Concentration throughout the year has been on the upgrading of facilities and on the continuation of a program of staff training and development to meet the Department's obligations to the inmate and to society as a whole.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Special emphasis has been placed on developing the role of the correctional officer in the jail, particularly in dealing with those arrested for the



first time. Well-trained staff with the ability to counsel and to deal with problems in an informed, mature way, are essential to the fulfillment of the Department's aims as enunciated in the Statement of Purpose.

Prior to the Department assuming responsibility for county and city jails, only a small percentage of jail staff attended the departmental Staff Training School at Guelph. In 1969-70, however, special consideration was given to the training needs of those staff who had not previously attended the Staff Training School, and many additional staff benefited from the courses.

A two-week, in-residence training program was instituted for supervisors at the middle management level. Topics such as staff counseling, development of supervisory skills and attitudes, and the importance of community services were stressed. More than one hundred supervisory personnel have participated in the course. Immediate benefits from this program include increased involvement by supervisors not only in a daily problem-solving role but also in programs necessitating short-term planning for inmates. In addition, a basic cooking course, designed specifically for the jails, was attended by 21 food services personnel.

Although staff development has focused mainly on the correctional officer level, various seminars and courses have been conducted for Superintendents of jails and other senior personnel. Such participation has encouraged a good interchange of ideas among staff members and has contributed toward a better general standard of communication. Correctional staff at all levels continue to enroll in a variety of certificate courses including those available from McMaster University and the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto.

Professional staff are joining the Department in increasing numbers. For instance, Metropolitan Toronto Jail has added to its staff a pharmacist, a

chief social worker, a classification counselor, and a library technician.

INMATE VISITING

Visiting is one facet of the program in which inmates can be encouraged to maintain close relationships with their families as well as with other community resources that may prove important for their rehabilitation. A concerted effort has been made to renovate inadequate visiting facilities within the old county and city jails. New facilities have been installed or are planned in those jails that had limited or improvised visiting areas. Improved visiting facilities have been installed at the Guelph, Milton, Brampton, Simcoe, Brantford, and Orangeville Jails, and plans for similar installations are being developed for others.

The Department has issued guidelines for standardized visiting hours at the jails and this is being followed where possible and practical. Evening visiting hours have been arranged at some jails to accommodate visitors who work during the day. In cases where a visitor cannot attend during regular visiting hours special arrangements may be made in advance with the Superintendent.

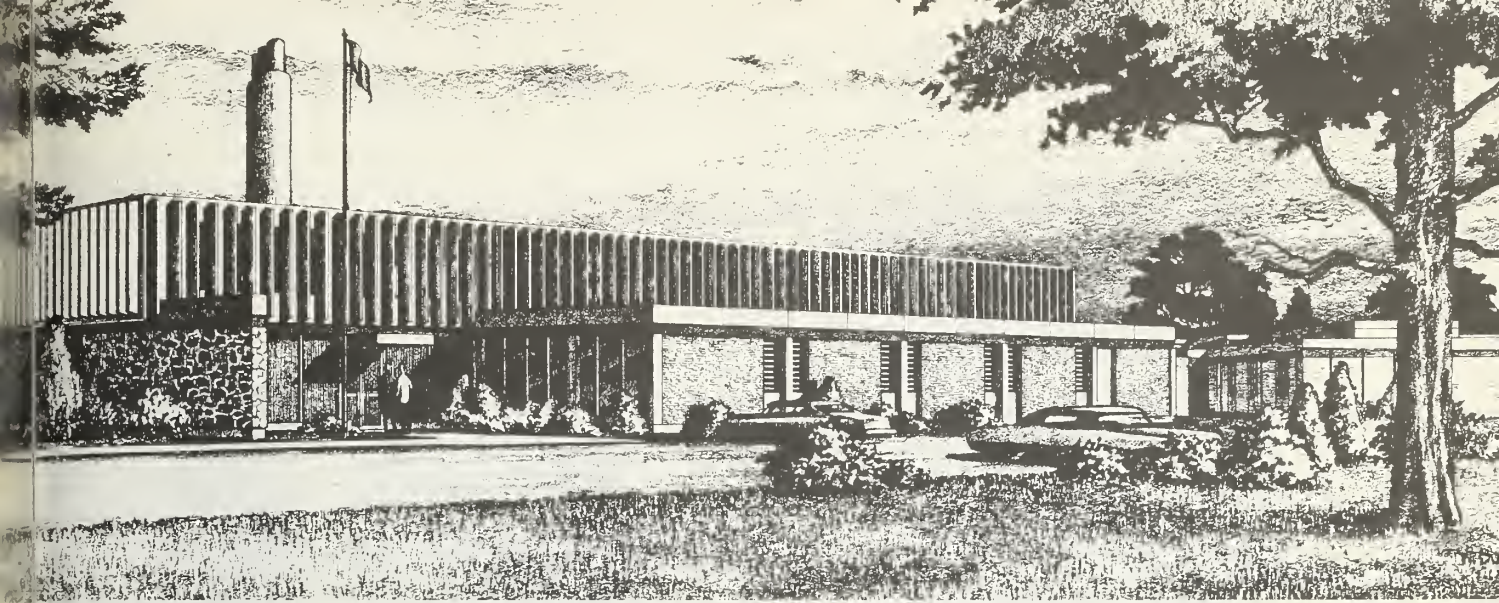
RECREATION PROGRAM

A varied indoor and outdoor recreational program has been initiated at most jails, which has brought an improvement in the general attitude of inmates and led to increased interpersonal relationships between correctional officers and inmates. Sports equipment and suitable indoor recreation has been provided in keeping with the space and facilities at individual jails.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

All jails are taking an active part in the Temporary Absence Program that began in the fall of 1969. Those individuals selected at a reformatory for temporary absence release may be transferred to





Architects' drawing of a regional detention centre

the jail closest to their employment or education opportunity.

The Temporary Absence Program has allowed jails' staff to contribute in a more meaningful way to the work of the Department. They have worked both with the inmate and with individuals and agencies in the community to ensure that all possible help is provided to assist the inmate in reestablishing himself in society.

REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRES

Quinte Regional Detention Centre is scheduled to open early in 1971. Quinte will be the first such centre to be established under the Department's program to replace the antiquated jails in the province with modern correctional units. Whereas the existing out-dated jails contain only maximum security facilities, the new units will make extensive use of minimum security accommodation for persons serving very short sentences and participants in the Temporary Absence Program. Professional staff will provide classification at the Centres for those inmates to be transferred to an appropriate longer term institution.

In addition to Quinte, a regional detention centre is under construction in Ottawa and plans for a third centre, in the Niagara region, are complete. The three new centres will replace seven jails in the province.

A priority list for new facilities has been drawn up and is under constant review.

The Department is indebted to Mr. David Dougall, Administrator of Jails, whose many years of experience in the corrections field was most valuable in helping to guide the integration of the local jails into the over-all correctional system. He also assisted in the development of the Regional Detention Centre Program. Mr. Dougall retires on January 31, 1971, after 33 years of dedicated service.

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

The Inspections Branch formerly was under the jurisdiction of the Administrator of Jails and, in addition to regular inspection duties, the Branch offered guidance to the local jails when these were operated by the counties. When the Department assumed complete responsibility for all jails throughout the province, however, it was considered necessary to establish the Inspections Branch as a separate unit.

Mr. H. S. Cooper, appointed Chief Inspector, was formerly Assistant Commissioner of the RCMP Criminal Investigation Branch. Two inspectors were also appointed at that time.

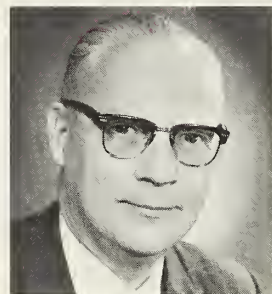
The Branch is responsible for carrying out inspections in all institutions, covering numerous areas of operation such as cleanliness and general care of residents, security, safety, and conditions of buildings and grounds. It is mandatory for all inmate complaints to be examined and investigations made where they are considered necessary. Any other special investigations required are also carried out by this Branch. Inspectors are called upon to conduct hearings under the Public Service Act.

All inspection reports, with recommendations for change or improvement considered necessary by the inspectors, are submitted to the Deputy Minister and to the appropriate administrator for such further action as may be required. The main aim of the Branch is to assist in ensuring that the Department's high standards are maintained at every level of operation.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE



Mr. F. H. Potts
Chairman



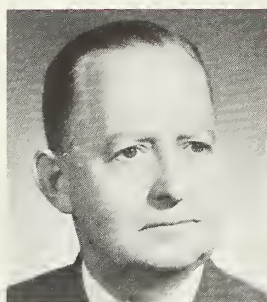
Mr. J. S. Morrison
Vice-Chairman



Dr. George Nagy
Vice-Chairman



Mr. A. A. Schrag
Member



Mr. H. R. McMann
Member



Mrs. Stefan Buszynski
Part-Time Member



Mrs. Dorothy Downing
Part-Time Member

After almost 10 years of faithful and devoted service to the Board, the Rev. D. M. Kerr retired in May, 1970. Dr. George Nagy was appointed as Vice-Chairman to succeed him.

BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year ending March 31, 1970

Number appeared for parole consideration :

Men.....	2,232
Women.....	161
Total.....	2,393

Number of paroles effected during fiscal year :

Men.....	1,175
Women.....	67
Total.....	1,242

Total number of paroles in effect on April 1, 1969 :

Men.....	741
Women.....	71
Total.....	812

Total number on parole at any time during fiscal year :

Men.....	1,916
Women.....	138
Total.....	2,054

Total number of paroles terminated during fiscal year :

Men.....	974
Women.....	78
Total.....	1 052

Completed successfully :

Men.....	750	or	77%
Women.....	62	or	79%
Total.....	812	or	77%

PAROLE

Parole is a means of releasing an offender to serve the latter part of his sentence in the community under supervision.

The knowledge of future parole consideration helps to increase motivation and to encourage an individual to take advantage of training programs available in institutions. Parole also has a number of other advantages; perhaps most important is the opportunity it provides for a person to reunite with his family and to become self-supporting in society under the helpful supervision of an aftercare officer. It helps to reduce the population of institutions and obviously supervision on parole is less expensive than institutional care.

It is not necessary for anyone serving an indefinite sentence in a provincial institution to apply for parole consideration. The Board automatically interviews all those serving indefinite sentences approximately two months prior to the expiration of the definite sentence.

With the continuing development and expansion of a wider variety of academic opportunities, trade training courses, and treatment programs at institutions, the decision as to the point at which parole is granted has taken on increasing importance. Since each inmate or student will benefit in varying degrees from the program in which he is involved, the Parole Board must consider very carefully not only his progress, but also all other information available relating to him: the decision to grant parole must be made in keeping with the individual needs of each prospective parolee. In some cases it may be to an individual's advantage for parole to be temporarily deferred to permit him to complete his training. In a number of instances during the year parole has been deferred for this reason, at the request of the trainee.

When parole is not granted, where it is deemed in-

advisable because of particular circumstances, the reasons for the decision are carefully explained to the applicant by the Chairman, so that the individual may have an opportunity to remedy the situation at an early date. The Chairman also explains the reasons for the decision to the institution Superintendent so that he, in turn, can convey this information to staff to guide them in helping the individual to overcome any unresolved problems.

The Temporary Absence Program (described in detail under Adult Male Institutions) is a community-oriented program designed to meet the needs of those considered not yet ready for parole. Through this program men and women may be permitted a temporary leave of one to 15 days in times of family crisis or for other humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons. Others may work or study in the community during the day, returning to the institution in the evenings and for weekends. Successful participation in this program serves as an indication to the Parole Board that a person may have reached the stage where he is ready to assume his responsibilities in the community. Thus, those who respond positively to the TAP experience may be permitted to progress logically to the increased privileges and responsibilities of parole. This type of gradual release helps to smooth the transition back into society for those who have demonstrated that they can function well in the community with a reduced degree of supervision. During the past year Members of the Ontario Board of Parole held 235 meetings and considered 2,393 applications for parole. Of this number, 52 percent were granted parole and 77 percent of these completed their parole successfully. In addition, the Board reviewed 935 cases.

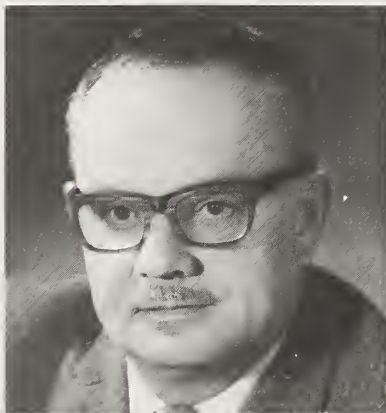
Throughout the year Board Members visited a number of aftercare agencies which are effectively helping inmates with their rehabilitation. Lectures on parole were included in each of the Department's staff training courses for correctional officers.





PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

*Douglas Penfold, M.A.
Executive Director
Professional Services
Division*



PREAMBLE

The concern of the Professional Services Division is to provide professional service personnel to support the programs at institutions which are directly related to the reintegration into society of those in our care.

Personnel of the Professional Services Division provide support for the rehabilitation programs at the institutional level; the Aftercare Branch provides direct assistance to inmates in preparation for their return to the community and during the readjustment period following release.

The Research Branch is also active in the development of systems which will increase the efficiency

of collecting data at the institutional level and is involved in a number of short-term studies to assess the efficacy of existing rehabilitation programs and to make recommendations for improvements and for the development of new programs.

The Directors of the Chaplaincy, Education, Farms, Food, Medical, Psychology, Research, and Social Work Branches provide professional guidance, in their respective fields of competence, to departmental programs.

AFTERCARE SERVICES

The Aftercare Service is responsible for providing guidance, counseling, and material assistance to those who have returned to the community from one of our institutions.

Through home visits and contacts with agencies and community services, our training school staff are supplied with information concerning the backgrounds and home conditions of wards. The staff of the schools keep the aftercare workers informed of the child's progress so that they may work with parents and foster-parents. After graduation, the staff continue to work with the child, the parents, foster-parents, and school to assist the child to adjust in the community.

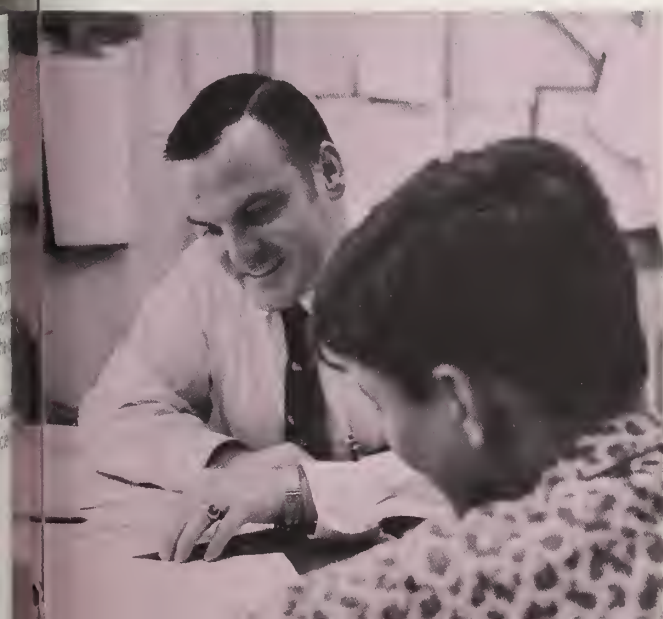
At the adult level, aftercare workers carry out a community investigation before an inmate appears before the Parole Board, and complete release plans for those who have been granted parole. The service is available also to those who have been released at the expiration of their sentences; assistance is available in securing employment, finding accommodation, or anything else which promises to help them become contributing members of society.

The development of the Temporary Absence Program (TAP) has placed further demands on our aftercare service and, as the number of inmates taking advantage of TAP increases, the enlargement of the aftercare service becomes necessary if thorough investigation and supervision is to be maintained. During the last year the service has acquired 23 additional workers—an expansion of 18 percent over the previous year. Two additional offices have been opened in the Metropolitan Toronto area.

Coincident with the expansion of the service are efforts to improve the quality of our correctional casework techniques. An annual three-day conference provides a forum for productive interaction at all levels. One of its more important features is the opportunity afforded headquarters' staff to become more aware, on both an informal and formal basis, of the changing environmental factors that affect the operations of the field workers. Without such opportunities there is always a danger that headquarters' decisions could become divorced from actualities.

Three training courses of three weeks' duration were again held, continuing a format developed a few years ago. These courses are under the supervision of a senior social worker who is a member of headquarters' staff. Participants are usually a mixture of experienced and inexperienced staff. While the content of the course is "task oriented," one of the important by-products is an increased level of self-awareness, an awareness of one's attitudes, biases, and prejudices—an unawareness of which can be a block to working effectively with clients.

Regional seminars are planned for the forthcoming year. These are intended as an augmentation of the three-week seminars and are oriented to regional needs and conditions.





CHAPLAINCY

This past year the Chaplaincy Services Branch has been marked by three predictable trends: an increasing number of staff changes; a growing interest in ecumenical cooperation both within and without the institutions; and expanding emphasis upon changes in liturgical and pastoral practices.

As the mobility of clergy in society increases, and their numbers decrease, the Chaplaincy Services Branch has been similarly affected. While changes in chaplaincy personnel tend to disrupt the ministry in the institutions, the continued recruitment of chaplains from the community makes for a constant awareness of community trends and attitudes which, in turn, helps to keep our programs alive and vital.

The Chaplaincy Services Branch is exemplifying the validity of the power of ecumenical endeavours. Diversity in worship services, support from trained visitors from local churches, interaction with visiting church groups whether in the institution or in society have immeasurably strengthened the ministry of the chaplains. This ecumenical spirit was highlighted in the invitation to the Director of Chaplaincy Services to represent both Canada and the Ontario Department of Correctional Services at the world-wide conference on "The Theologies of Penal Systems," held in Switzerland in June, 1970. Chaplains of the Department have also

contributed to Conferences and Institutes in Canada and in the United States of America.

Changes in liturgical and pastoral practices are common in many of the institutional chapels. Inmates of the units are attracted by changing modes and a new enthusiasm prevails in many places. The following extracts from chaplains' reports are illustrative of these developments:

"Sunday services consist primarily of special music presented by students accompanied by guitars."

"Outside music groups have been invited to present programs."

"A strong emphasis is being placed on what girls can do for the community rather than what the community can do for them."

"The local ministerial association will meet at the school and members will have an opportunity to meet and share with the students over the dinner table. This will also provide an opportunity for us to lay ground work for what the churches can do to help us and what we can do to help them."

"Another creative program . . . a weekly discussion group in which inmates and community people participated . . . they were people of maturity and compassion and a strong impact was made by their presence in the lives of inmates and the activities of the institution."

Imagination, dedication, and creativity have marked the endeavours of the chaplains this past year, and their ministry is gaining increased momentum amongst those committed to their care.

EDUCATION

During the year 160 qualified teachers, 40 trade instructors and 60 part-time staff, have provided extensive and varied programming for students. Educational opportunities have been further extended through correspondence courses or attendance at local high schools, community colleges, or universities.

The Department's teachers are appointed on a contract basis. Salary, fringe benefits, and working conditions are comparable to community schools. Consistent with present trends towards Special Education Programs in community schools, many of our classes are kept small to maximize learning and rehabilitation. Ontario Department of Education Area Superintendents and Program Consultants visit our schools regularly to evaluate programs and assist staff. Sixty eight teachers attended a variety of summer courses. Teachers attending Ontario Department of Education programs are partially sub-

sidized by the Department. Some courses such as Indian Education and Compensatory Education are paid in full. One teacher each year is given special leave and substantial financial support for educational purposes. The trend toward long-term professional commitment to the field of corrections on the part of many teachers and instructors continues.

JUVENILES

Students in training schools attend classes on a full time basis. Through our Classification System students are assigned to the school most appropriate to their educational needs. Many schools provide special options geared to social reeducation such as Family Life, Psychology, Sociology, Drug Education, Consumer Education, and Youth and the Law. Interschool competitions in the creative arts, public speaking, and athletics were again held throughout the year.

Since our students respond favourably to educational technology, much has been done in this area. Several video tape recorders have been placed in the larger schools and are being used to tape television programs for later use as well as to create original programming. Film appreciation and filmmaking courses have been established in a number of schools. Plans have been made to improve the implementation and utilization of the media in our school programs.

Educational innovations such as our contemporary reading program, driver education, varied options, and flexible scheduling continue. All training schools have adopted the new Ontario Department of Education plan, HS1, which allows each student to follow a program suited to his individual needs and aspirations.

The Sudbury training school, to be completed in 1971, will provide an outstanding facility for students in Northern Ontario. Half of the teaching staff have been appointed and, meantime, are gaining

experience in other training schools. Most of these teachers are bilingual.

A three-shop addition has been started at Glendale School, Simcoe, for improved vocational training for boys. The Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville, which is presently under construction, will provide boys and girls with excellent classification and educational facilities upon its completion.

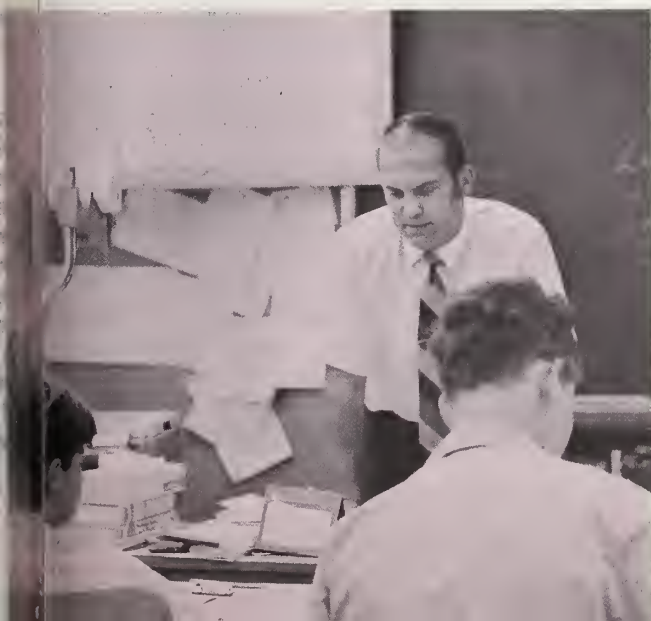
ADULTS

More emphasis is being placed on the growth and development of sound adult education programs. Several in-service programs, three with community colleges and one with the Department of Labour, have proved very beneficial to the Department's trade instructors. The Department greatly appreciates the excellent computer programming course designed in cooperation with General Foods Limited which has proved most successful; many of the students are proceeding at an accelerated rate.

The main educational emphasis in the adult field is in the Department's five Training Centres, where students receive intensive academic and vocational upgrading on a full-time basis.

A new head teacher, with a Master's degree in adult education, has been appointed at Burtch Training Centre and an additional teacher with a Master's degree in adult education and counseling has also been provided for the Burwash Industrial Farm. New trade facilities were completed at Burwash and new academic facilities are in the course of construction.

The development of science programs in each of the adult institutions was extended this year. Many of the activities mentioned above regarding training schools, i.e. Consumer Education, Drug Education and Youth and the Law were also further extended. Of particular interest is the development of an Outward Bound type of program in which students



participate in rugged training, prior to survival experience in the bush, such as canoeing, and climbing. A pilot course operated from Camp Oliver has proved most successful and it is hoped that the program will be extended considerably in the future.

The Ontario Department of Labour, the Ontario Department of Education, and Canada Manpower continue to provide excellent support for our programs in the various institutions. They have also been most helpful in the Temporary Absence Program, which permits selected individuals to train outside the institutions. Over one-hundred of our students attended community schools in the first year of the program's operation. A number of short trips (for example, Stratford Shakespearean Theatre) have been taken as a part of the regular school activities in some schools.

The quality of instruction in all schools was considerably improved by the participation of a large number of teachers in various professional development activities. A new teachers' orientation seminar consisted of workshops in guidance and audio visual education, and a number of head teacher and other meetings brought large numbers of teachers together for educational purposes. All teachers were provided with a day to attend the professional development program planned by the Ontario Correctional Teachers' Association. Considerable professional interest in the field of correctional education continues outside the Department. Staffing problems have been reduced to a minimum and many excellent teachers have expressed an interest in entering the field.



FARMS

Although departmental herds are now reduced to a total of four, all are above average production herds with great potential; notable achievements in the area of milk production have been recorded during the year.

Outstanding among these is the awarding of Canadian Championship certificates to the Guelph cow O.R.G. Jenny Lynn Rospect; she is now Canada's top cow for milk production both in the 305- and 365-day mature class on 3 time milking. Her milk production in each of these, respectively, was 31,015 and 35,346 pounds of milk. Jenny Lynn is one of the group of outstanding daughters of O.R.G. Jenny Rag Apple Pabst, who is, unquestionably, the greatest production cow bred in Canada to date. Added to Jenny's laurels this year is the fact that the milk production of her six daughters, four of whom are still producing in the Guelph Reformatory herd, has exceeded the amazing total of one million pounds. No other cow in Canada can claim such production for her offspring.

The herds have produced a total of over four million pounds of milk, over 875,000 quarts of which have been used in Ontario Government institutions. Some 15 government institutions now receive milk from these herds.

Milk is without doubt the most important contribution made by the farms. But the production of beef, pork, poultry products, and vegetables, notably potatoes, is also noteworthy in the reduction of institutional maintenance costs.

The beef breeding program being carried out at three of the departmental farms is making sound progress in the direction of developing breeding stock capable of producing profitable feeder stock in Northern Ontario. This area has great potential for the purpose, and there is evidence that in the not too distant future there will be a great expansion of cow/calf operations in Northern Ontario to meet the demands of cattle feeders in southern areas.

Departmental farms are of value to the province as experimental and developmental operations even though they no longer play a major role in the correctional aspects of the Department's programs.

In accordance with the final recommendations made by the Trades and Industries Advisory Committee, less emphasis is being given to agricultural training with a consequent increase in training in modern industrial practice. Funds from the sale of farm land at Guelph will help finance a new training centre—the new Maplehurst Complex, including a training centre, will be funded in part from

the sale of farm land—Pine Ridge School farm land will be sold and the program emphasis will be placed on academic and vocational courses.

FARM RECOVERIES

Guelph Reformatory.....	\$193,353
Millbrook Reformatory.....	719
Burtch Industrial Farm.....	34,640
Fort William Industrial Farm.....	45,104
Burwash Industrial Farm.....	138,246
Monteith Industrial Farm.....	59,504
Rideau Industrial Farm.....	66,480
TOTAL.....	\$538,046

FOOD SERVICES

The most important role that Food Services plays is to ensure that inmates are served well-balanced, nutritious meals. In addition to maintaining good morale among inmates in institutions it is hoped that the provision of a well-balanced diet on a regular basis will encourage them to maintain good eating habits upon their return to the community.

Food Services also contributes to the rehabilitation of inmates by providing training for future employment. All adult institutions give on-the-job training in cooking and baking, and, in some instances, butchering. In the food industry there are jobs at various levels which require different degrees of training and competence. Even with a minimum of training acquired during a short sentence, the inmate will increase his chances of securing employment. Those serving longer sentences, who exhibit a willingness to learn, can progress to a reasonably high level of competence that will equip them for employment in the food preparation field. Classes in quantity cooking, operated in conjunction with



academic programs, are held in both adult institutions and training schools.

The Department follows Canadian Dietary Standards and a six-week rotating menu is used to provide an interesting variety in the daily meals. Below is an example of a week's menu in a girls' training school.

GIRLS' TRAINING SCHOOLS - WINTER MENU

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Juice Cereal Toast and Butter Jam Milk or Coffee	Juice Boiled Eggs Toast and Butter Jam Milk or Coffee	Juice Cereal Toast and Butter Jam Milk or Coffee	Juice Cereal Toast and Butter Jam Milk or Coffee	Juice Cereal French Toast - Syrup Milk or Coffee	Juice Cereal Toast and Butter Jam Milk or Coffee	Juice Egg Toast and Butter Jam Milk or Coffee
Meat Loaf - Gravy Mashed Potatoes Mashed Turnips Peas Tea or Milk	Cottage Roll - Mustard Mashed Potatoes Wax Beans Jellied Fruit Tea or Milk	Pork Chops - Gravy Roast Potatoes Peas Plums Tea or Milk	Meat Pie Boiled Potatoes Vegetables Tapioca Pudding Tea or Milk	Baked Fish - Sauce Mashed Potatoes Scalloped Corn Rhubarb and Custard Tea or Milk	Pot Roast - Gravy Roast Potatoes Diced Carrots Peaches Tea or Milk	Swiss Steak - Gravy Mashed Potatoes Green Beans Ice Cream Tea or Milk
Rice-a-Roni Cheese or Cottage Cheese Salad iced Cake Tea or Milk	Chili Con Carne on Toast Salad Half-Hour Pudding Tea or Milk	Beef Biscuit Roll Scalloped Vegetable Casserole Chocolate Pudding Tea or Milk	Western Omelette Tomatoes - Scalloped Cherries and Cookies Tea or Milk	Soup Grilled Cheese Sandwiches Cole Slaw - Dill Pickles Lemon Meringue Pie Tea or Milk	Spaghetti and Meat Balls Tossed Salad Fruit Pudding Tea or Milk	Hot Dogs - Mustard, Relish Green Salad Fresh Fruit and Cookies Tea or Milk
P.M. Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies	Milk and Cookies

Note: The chef may substitute fruit juice or cocoa for milk, and buns, fruit, cheese and crackers or bread and peanut butter for cookies at 9 p.m. Salads and bread and butter may be added at any meal.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Department provides medical services to inmates and students similar to those provided to the general population. For those who, prior to admission, did not have much medical or dental care, this service is of great benefit, especially to those who neglected their dental hygiene. Medical services in the Department therefore often compensate for protracted periods of disregard for personal health.

In our larger institutions, physicians and dentists are on staff full-time; in the smaller institutions, physicians and dentists from the community render care to the inmates and students as they would to anyone else in their practice. In both circumstances, community medical consultant resources outside the institutions are used when appropriate.

Psychiatric needs are supplied by two full-time and eighteen part-time psychiatrists. Two of the part-time psychiatrists are on duty at institutions at least four days a week. In addition to direct service with patients, most of our psychiatrists are involved in program planning and act as consultants to program supervisors.



PSYCHOLOGY

The four broad areas in which psychological staff in schools and institutions participate are those of assessment, remedial work, staff training and recruitment, and research activities. The latter consist of personally selected and executed projects, or administrative assistance in the broader programs of the Research Branch.

Despite some turnover, which includes transfers to administrative duties, the number of psychological staff, psychologists and psychometrists, is normally between 35 and 40, roughly two-thirds of whom are full-time employees. Within this number, however, the composition is shifting towards an increasing proportion of registered psychologists with doctoral degrees. Several of these are part-time staff who are also employed in university departments of psychology, and it is hoped that this link will strengthen the ties of the institutions with the local community and provide practical aspects of training for university programs. Furthermore, the acquaintance of students with this Department's facilities and work should bring an increase in the numbers of graduates who wish to affiliate themselves with this Department.

In an era of rapid social change, the theoretical orientations and technology of psychological services must accommodate new and challenging demands; these may be related to new legislation and consequent institutional programs, or to the changing needs and characteristics of the resident population. For example, the temporary absence program has presented new challenges and opportunities to staff and to inmates. The incidence of illicit drug usage mentioned earlier will also make greater demands on the psychological market.

There is an increasing emphasis on adopting a variety of methods. For example, behaviour modification approaches of the operant conditioning or aversive conditioning kind, which, in some cases have been carefully researched for evaluation purposes, are being used with the more traditional verbal "insight-giving" therapies of the counseling and psychotherapeutic type. In those settings where such combinations obtain, the program potential has broadened and it has increased the involvement of workers trained in other disciplines in multidisciplinary treatment efforts.

In the Clinic the training and experience of the psychological staff leads to diagnostic contributions as well as involvement in the treatment process, use of learning theory concepts in behaviour modification, and group therapy.

RESEARCH

AIMS OF RESEARCH AND AREAS OF INQUIRY

In general, the aim of research studies conducted in the Department lies in the description, assessment, and evaluation of correctional programs at various levels of operation. The main thrust of research projects is directed towards the improvement of administrative policy and treatment programs, using a pragmatic, operationally oriented approach. Specific research studies focus primarily on those areas which administrative personnel consider to be appropriate for implementing the most effective correctional and rehabilitative services for adults and juveniles.

The adult or juvenile, upon entering the correctional system, first undergoes a reception process, and is subsequently assessed as to specific needs so that he can be classified into the institution with the most appropriate program. Institutional experiences are designed to effect changes in behaviour and attitudes which will assist the individual's successful readjustment in the community. Research studies are needed to evaluate the reception, assessment, and classification processes, as well as to examine the effects of specific intra-institutional treatments such as academic and vocational training, group and individual counseling, and work experiences.

Community resources are being employed in the rehabilitation of both adult offenders and training school wards. Investigation of the ways in which these resources and facilities are being used is essential to isolate those factors which significantly affect reintegration and adjustment in the community. An example of this kind of research is a recently completed study of some of the problems encountered by aftercare officers in the placement of training school wards in community schools. The administrative personnel concerned have considered the recommendations listed in the report and, where indicated, have taken steps to revise the placement procedure.

Data collected in the course of research studies conducted on adults and juveniles while in the correctional system can be used in the development of statistical prediction tables. These prediction tables will identify factors, such as personal background variables and institutional experiences, which are related to specific post-release outcomes: the probability of success on parole and the suitability of an individual inmate for varied degrees of aftercare supervision. These tables can also aid in the assignment of inmates and wards

to institutional programs and in the comparison of treatment programs.

GENERAL RESEARCH POLICY

Some research studies are initiated, designed, and conducted entirely by departmental Research Branch personnel. Since many of the operational problems studied derive directly from situations faced by correctional personnel in the day-to-day performance of their duties, they are encouraged to submit research ideas and topics for consideration.

It has been the policy of this Department to maintain cooperation in research with the university community. Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the maintenance of close liaison with provincial universities so that the Department can make effective practical use of information gained by research. Cooperation with universities also aids in encouraging suitable graduates in the behavioural and social sciences to consider careers in the field of corrections.

The Department provides annual research grants to the Centres of Criminology at the University of Ottawa and the University of Toronto. In addition, researchers within university departments may conduct research on a contract basis. The Research Branch also cooperates with governmental and other agencies, such as the Addiction Research Foundation, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Halfway House Association, Toronto region, in projects which are not funded by this Department, but which have potential value to the field. Among other projects conducted during the year, three Master of Arts theses and one doctoral dissertation were based on data collected on residents by post-graduate students in Ontario universities.

The Director of Research and his staff act as technical advisors and coordinators for all research projects carried out by other agencies under the direct auspices of this Department. Such studies must first be judged methodologically sound and to have some practical significance to the Department or to the field of corrections in general.

The Research Branch and other branches of the Department are involved in the over-all development and implementation of a computerized information system. The creation of an inmate data bank, as a first step, will not only allow for more comprehensive and efficient research but should do much to enhance the management decision-making process.

SPECIFIC RESEARCH TOPICS

An indication of the kinds of projects currently under way is provided by the following:

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program enables selected inmates of adult institutions to obtain academic and vocational training and to work at gainful employment in the community; participants return to their institution at night and for weekends. Research relating to education and work release, surveys the attitudes of institution and aftercare staff and the reaction of inmate and community participants to the innovation of a gradual return to the community. Descriptive data are also provided, differentiating between accepted and rejected applicants, in terms of personal background and previous criminal history. This information will be valuable in selecting the inmates most likely to benefit from this program.

PREDICTION OF SUCCESS IN THE ADULT MALE OFFENDER

Approximately one thousand first incarcerations are being extensively interviewed and tested upon arrival at Guelph Reformatory; behaviour ratings by institutional staff will be obtained during the inmates' stay at the reformatory or following their transfer to Brampton or Burtch Training Centres. The information being collected is comprehensive and systematic and includes a personal/social history, attitudes on a variety of topics, psychological testing, and ratings by institutional personnel of inmates' conduct and performance in work and educational programs and in their living areas. These data will be used to measure and predict intra-institutional adjustment, parole success and rehabilitation in terms of recidivism.

This project is being conducted by Professor Paul Gendreau, Department of Psychology, Trent University, Peterborough, in close cooperation with the Research Branch.

RESEARCH AT THE VANIER CENTRE FOR WOMEN

With the cooperation and assistance of Vanier Centre staff, the Research Branch is examining the personal histories and attitudes of 400 to 500 women as they are admitted, and the rehabilitative processes which occur during their incarceration. The Research Branch is coordinating the study and Vanier Centre staff have accepted responsibility for collecting much of the data.

The project will attempt to identify individual social-history factors and attitudes known at intake which are indicative of various possibilities of rehabilitation and useful therefore in classification for various programs. Ratings of behaviour are obtained from staff closely involved with residents during the period of incarceration and, in some cases, from

other residents. These, as well as the attitudes and perceptions of residents immediately prior to discharge, are being collected to determine whether change has taken place, and in what ways this change may be related to rehabilitation. A follow-up interview is planned for one year after discharge to determine the level of adjustment in the community and the specific problems faced by ex-offenders which relate to that adjustment.

The research will also examine aspects of the total therapeutic milieu at Vanier and changes in that milieu which may occur at regular or irregular intervals. An attempt will be made to identify relationships between social environment and resident behaviour, attitudes, and level of later adjustment.

PROJECT ON DRUG AND CHEMICAL ABUSE, TRAINING SCHOOLS

A survey is being conducted to obtain information on the incidence of drug and chemical abuse among wards prior to admission to training school. A questionnaire about drug involvement will be administered to all wards resident in training schools.

The questionnaire is intended to do two basic things. First, it is designed to find out the reported incidence and frequency of nonmedical use of certain drugs and chemicals (including tobacco and alcohol). Second, it asks a number of questions of the ward, in terms of his background; his attitudes toward and sources of information about drugs; feelings of alienation from society; and self-esteem, or his characteristic evaluation of himself. Analysis of the data will determine if there is any relationship between these latter variables and reported incidence of drug use. We were fortunate to receive guidance in the setting-up of this research from the Addiction Research Foundation, which had previously conducted similar types of research.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services personnel are an important component of the rehabilitative programs of the Department. Professional social workers are used in a variety of ways throughout the Department, including intake and classification, the provision of ongoing counseling services to residents, serving on institutional and community committees, and participating in staff development.

Recognizing that all personnel, and not just professionals, have an important role to play as "treatment agents" in the rehabilitative process, social workers are increasingly being used as resource personnel to both administrative and line staff, attempting to provide an over-all therapeutic milieu

for residents. It is anticipated that this approach will play an increasingly important role within the Department's rehabilitative programs in the future.

A growing interest in the Department and its services by the profession of social work is in evidence. The position of Director of Social Work was filled recently by a professional social worker with previous experience in several areas of the correctional field. In addition, a number of social work positions which had been vacant have now been staffed with qualified applicants.

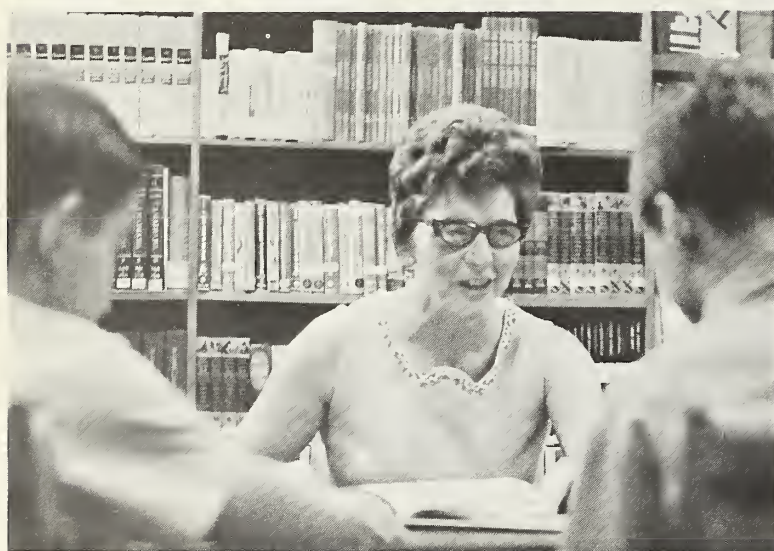
During the year professional social workers have been recruited both to develop social service programs in facilities which did not have full-time professional staff and also to implement totally new social service programs. Examples are the recent appointment of a Chief Social Worker at the Metropolitan Toronto Jail and the commencement of the Group Homes Program in Toronto by our Aftercare Branch. Several graduate and undergraduate Schools of Social Work are presently using some of the Department's institutions and one of our Aftercare Offices for field placements; students from community colleges also receive practical training in our institutions. Other graduate Schools of Social Work have recently expressed interest in developing student units within our facilities.

During the year the Department recruited a number of graduates of the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, post-graduate course leading to the degree of Master of Correctional Administration, some of whom have been engaged within our social services program as correctional counselors. We believe that the particular skills which both professional social workers and criminology graduates can bring to our Department not only complement each other but also can be utilized effectively in the development of "treatment teams," providing a wide range of professional skills and techniques in the correctional rehabilitative process. The Univers-



ity of Ottawa's Centre of Criminology has also used several of our facilities for student placements; this program is presently in the process of being expanded.





LIBRARY SERVICES

Library Service in the Department has two main functions: to provide information in the field of penology, criminology, and other related disciplines to all members of staff; and to provide library service to all inmates, students, and wards within the Department's care.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Reading is a popular pastime in adult institutions, and although much of the reading is purely recreational in nature, there is a steady demand for informative material which can be related to academic and vocational training. Seventy-five percent of the inmate population actively use the library service provided. Constant additions of new books combined with the weeding out of little-used material brought favourable comments from the inmates and maintains their continued interest.

JUVENILES

The Chief Librarian has worked closely with the Director of Education to ensure that libraries at the schools are used to their fullest extent in the academic program. Libraries in training schools are not, of course, solely for academic purposes; they provide recreational reading similar to the service provided by well-run community libraries. Many children coming into training schools are unfamiliar with or even hostile to libraries. However, with encouragement, many youngsters soon learn that reading can be an enjoyable experience, and through courses given in the academic schools by librarians many maintain interest after graduation.

JAILS

During the year an increase in the over-all book stock provided a better selection of reading material for all jails in the province. Books are available in many languages and large print books are provided for those with reading difficulties. Catalogues listing these books are available at every jail. A two-day course was held at the Staff Training School, Guelph, for staff responsible for supervising the jail library service on a day-to-day basis. Similar courses will be provided on an ongoing basis.

STAFF LIBRARY

Accelerated staff interest in broadening their knowledge of corrections and related fields was indicated by a marked increase in the use of staff library facilities throughout the year. As well as the resources of our staff library at Main Office and of the smaller collections at many institutions, we have been fortunate in receiving assistance from other departmental libraries, from the libraries at the Centres of Criminology in Toronto and Ottawa, and from other libraries in the community.

RECREATION

The provision of education and training in leisure activities and skills is recognized as a vital part of the correctional process. Therefore, the development of recreation staff, facilities, and programs has been an ongoing concern of this Department.

STAFF

All established recreation staff have acquired the minimum standards of training which were set down by the Department four years ago. This consists of four weeks of training at the Staff Training School followed by one year of correspondence studies. All recreation directors have obtained either a departmental certificate in Institutional Recreation, which is the minimum qualification acceptable, or a diploma from a College of Applied Arts and Technology. Six directors are now enrolled at Community Colleges on a full-time or part-time basis.

FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

New recreation centres have been started at Burwash Industrial Farm and Guelph Reformatory. These buildings will provide facilities for a wide range of activities from team sports to drama and club meetings. Institution programs are making use of community facilities such as ice rinks and swimming pools to a greater extent than previously.

Increased involvement of community groups in institution recreation is being developed and inmates and students are frequently being involved in community activities. This approach to recreation is not only economical in terms of obtaining facilities, but also it provides a more realistic setting in which the resident can practice the leisure skills learned in the institution.

In the coming year, there will be an ongoing development of staff and facilities and, with wider use of our Temporary Absence Program, a greater emphasis on activities which can be integrated with those in the community.



ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION



Chairman
Mr. E. G. Jarmain
Financial Vice-President
Canadian Acceptance Corporation Ltd.



Miss P. G. Haslam
Executive Director
The Elizabeth Fry Society



Lieut. Col. Peter Lindores
Director of Correctional Services
The Salvation Army



Mr. Harold King
Executive Resident Director
The Harold King Farm



Rev. Sydney G. West
Director of Corrections
Anglican Diocese of Toronto



Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick
Executive Director
The John Howard Society of Ontario

In 1969 the Minister established an ad hoc Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation which has now reported on the extent to which individual citizens and citizen groups can complement the work of the Department.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The ultimate aim of the correctional process is to assist individuals to assume law-abiding and purposeful roles in society. Obviously, to achieve this goal correctional programs must attempt to minimize isolation from life and community activities by maximizing as much as possible interaction between those in institutions and those in society at large. To assist in the maintenance of family and community ties most training school wards are permitted periodic visits home; under the Temporary Absence Program many adults also are allowed to return home for periods of one to fifteen days. Visits to residents of institutions by relatives and friends are encouraged.

Our training schools provide a wide variety of opportunities for wards to participate in local

activities and events. For example, training school students make considerable use of outside recreation facilities, often participating in regional sports competitions, parades, drama festivals, fairs, and other local events; they also visit historical sites, museums, industrial plants, and theatres as well as taking trips to provincial parks. Various individuals, service clubs and other organizations make valuable contributions to training school programs by attending events at the schools such as fashion shows, art exhibits, open houses, dances, and other special events.

An excellent example of community participation at the training school level is the outstanding contribution made at Hillcrest (Guelph) and Grandview (Galt) Schools by University of Guelph students. Members of a volunteer organization known as HELP visit the schools each week to lead music, drama, art, gymnastic, and discussion groups; they also organize dances and outings such

as snowmobiling, tobogganing, and skating parties. In many areas citizens, in addition to being actively involved in our programs, are encouraged to use training school facilities, thus making the schools an integral part of the local community. For instance, at Pine Ridge School (Bowmanville) various adult and young adult groups use the school's swimming pool and gymnasium. The school also cooperates with the local school board by making the pool available for swimming instructions for retarded children. In Lindsay, girls from Kawartha Lakes School assist the staff of a children's hospital on a part-time basis; others are teachers' aides at a school for retarded children; several girls attend the local high school where they are enrolled in courses beyond the grade 10 level.

Community volunteers participate to some degree in the programs at all adult institutions although for various reasons, including security considerations, this involvement is less extensive than at the training school level. Numerous individuals, church groups, service clubs and others take part in discussion groups and events at institutions as well as providing entertainment such as plays, concerts, and choir recitals. Under the Temporary Absence Program men and women from our institutions have been taken by volunteers to shop in local stores, to attend church services and to participate in various community activities. The success of the Temporary Absence Program owes much to the business and industrial community, which has employed participants, and to administrators of secondary schools, colleges and universities for their assistance to Temporary Absence Program participants in obtaining academic and vocational training.

The program at the Vanier Centre for Women is greatly enhanced by the ongoing and significant contributions of Elizabeth Fry Society workers and other community volunteers. The Gavel Club, sponsored by the Brampton Chapter of Toastmasters International, celebrated its tenth year of operation at the Brampton Training Centre. This association with the institution has provided meaningful contact for our students with responsible citizens as well as opportunities for them to gain self-confidence through public speaking.

As in the past, the programs in our institutions have been complemented during the year by the fine work and cooperation of staff and volunteers from many community agencies. Numerous organizations and other governmental departments have, in addition, contributed to our programs and residents through their interest and assistance. The Department is greatly indebted to the many private citizens, individual workers, and the numerous agencies and government departments for their continued interest and support during the year.

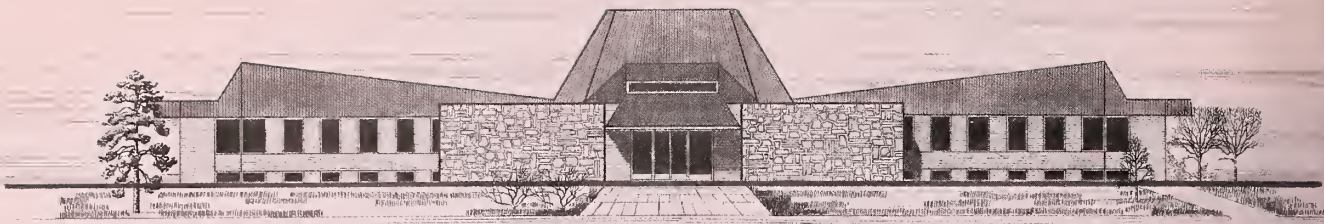


On January 1, 1971, Mr. Edgar W. Epp, M.S.W., was appointed Coordinator of Community Programs. He will work toward extending the range of opportunities for the offender to participate in community life and will strive to increase the involvement of the citizen in the program at correctional institutions.

Last year the Department introduced the Temporary Absence Program for selected inmates who may be authorized to leave the institution for a variety of reasons, for up to 15 days, or for an extended period of daily absences for purposes of education, training and employment. To date this program has been extremely successful and under Mr. Epp's leadership and coordination should continue to expand its effectiveness throughout the coming year.

Although individuals and groups of citizens have made very valuable contributions to our programs over the years, it is our intention to encourage more extensive citizen participation in the field of corrections. This will include the use of volunteers in the institutions as well as volunteer supervisors in the community.

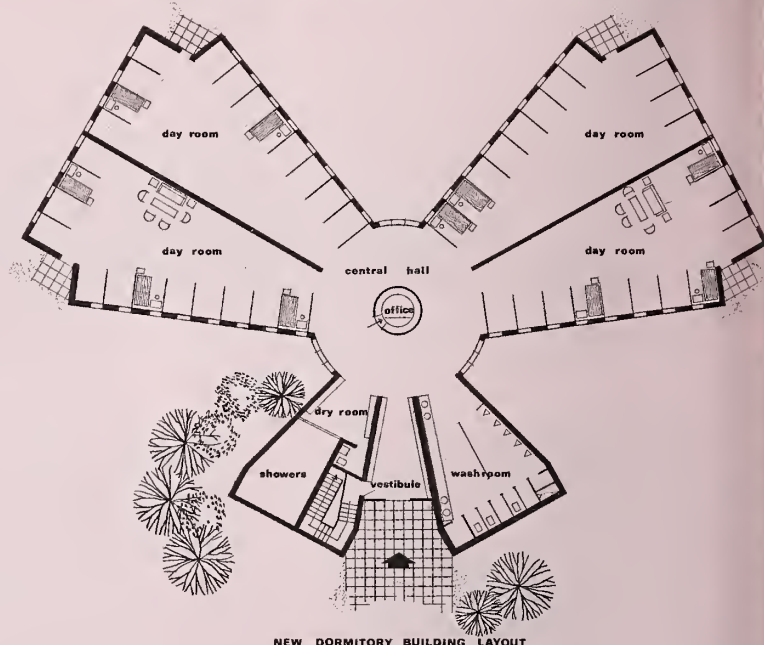
Increased emphasis is being given to public education and liaison with the courts and other law enforcement agencies.



ELEVATION

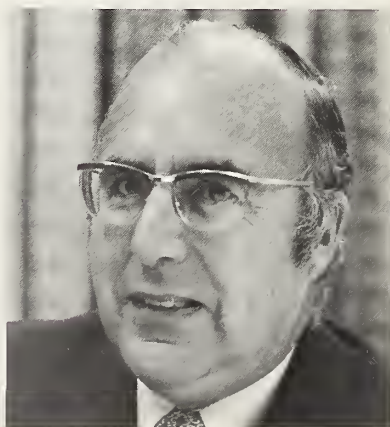
INDUSTRIAL FARM BURTCH

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES



ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

*R. T. J. West
Executive Director
Administrative and
Financial Services
Division*



The development and implementation of the Government's Planned Program Budgeting System resulted in the establishment of a Program Analysis Branch within the Department. This Branch has made considerable progress in the area of defining departmental objectives in relation to the stated provincial needs and goals with a subsequent effect on the program structure of the Department's estimates for 1971-72. These objectives, as outlined at the present time, were developed by the Program Analysis Branch and a Committee composed of senior staff selected on a broad department-wide basis.

Further developments of Planned Program Budgeting, for example, cost/benefit analysis of existing and proposed programs and annual reviews of multi-year plans, will create a need for the Administrative and Financial Services Division to develop operational and control systems which can provide pertinent data relative to the effectiveness of any particular program.

All Branches in this division are constantly reviewing and revising existing operations to meet the needs of the Department's changing programs and objectives. The Accounts, Administrative Services, Audit, and Purchasing Branches, which control and monitor financial and management plans, are therefore deeply involved in departmental program changes.

INFORMATION SYSTEM

A computerized information system is being designed and developed in phases, which will provide much more information than has previously been available. The first phase consists of recording basic information at the time of admittance to a jail as well as subsequent data such as sentence details, transfers, release dates, and any events during incarceration which affect the release dates. A second phase will incorporate additional information such as: program data (academic, vocational, or treatment involvement), control of staff complement in relation to program data, financial information related to population, accommodation requirements, and community supervision.

These records would thus provide a profile on all offenders in jails and institutions from which would be produced reports such as: release listings, parole board agendas, inmate classification listings, and institution population trends and movements. This system will eliminate duplication when documenting offenders, supply statistical data required for policy and decision making, and provide a source of information for research purposes on the effectiveness of various programs.

NEW BUILDING CONCEPTS

Innovative design and planning for correctional buildings is necessary to facilitate new correctional concepts and techniques. The drawing opposite, for a dormitory building at the Burtch Industrial Farm, Brantford, is illustrative of this in that the division of the population into small groups helps to increase staff/inmate interaction. The features of this plan are:

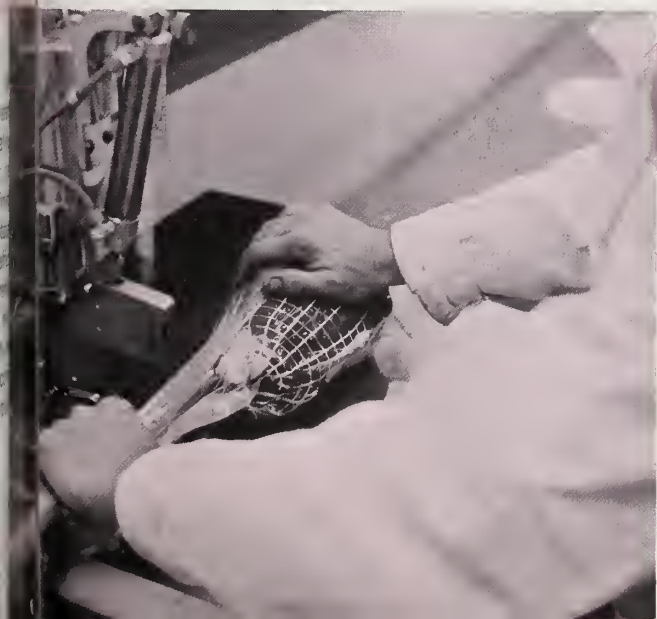
- unobstructed 360° controlling view from the central control area with the farthest distance from the area being 75 feet;
- central control by one officer in operating all lights, fire alarm, public address system, and telephone;
- each inmate will occupy an individual 47-square-foot window area containing his bed, personal built-in closet, writing desk and stool;
- each dormitory will accommodate 12 inmates who will share a furnished living area;
- split-level construction with the main entrance on an intermediate level, the living and sleeping area on an upper level - all other facilities for use by the six dormitories on the lower level.

The design also provides for a paved area, accessible from the centre hall on the lower level, for outdoor group activities.

The layout, the residential appearance of the building, and the landscaping of the area surrounding it will complement the various programs.

IMPROVEMENT OF VISITING FACILITIES IN JAILS

Because many of the jails in Ontario were built in the nineteenth century, facilities are often outdated and inadequate. When the Province took over all city and county jails in 1968 provisions were made for improvements, which included improved visiting





facilities. An easily assembled unit was designed to meet the following criteria:

- provide adequate communication between the inmate and the visitor;
 - allow for adequate supervision of inmates and visitors by correctional officers;
 - minimal structural alterations to existing jail buildings;
 - units can be added easily to those previously installed;
 - be reclaimable at a later date for use elsewhere.
- Seven such units have already been installed

throughout the province and it is planned to install them at a number of other jails.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Industrial training programs provided by the Department must be appropriate for later work in the community and at the same time not be beyond the capabilities of the inmates involved. A further consideration is whether or not the program can be completed within the length of a sentence. Work programs which were introduced during the year included the following:

Specialized machinery was added to the existing upholstery shop at Guelph Reformatory to enable production of a top grade, fully-approved mattress consisting of a polyurethane core and plasticized nylon reinforced cover. This type of mattress will be supplied to all our institutions and has proved suitable for use in other government departments.

A tracer-guided engraving shop was set up at Burwash Industrial Farm to produce custom-made signs for use in government departments, agencies and commissions. The machinery duplicates design or lettering permanently onto all plastics, wood, aluminum, brass, or steel. Operations involve cutting, shearing, bevelling, and engraving and are relatively simple. Proficiency can be obtained in a relatively short period.

EXPANSION OF MEAT PROCESSING

The abattoir at Guelph Reformatory is a modern facility designed to provide suitable training in meat cutting and processing. It began operation early in 1968 with the production of dressed beef carcasses. The addition of a processing room for pork has been completed, which enables institutions to be provided with sausages, weiners, and other pork products.

Beef carcasses are broken into prime cuts, trimmed and packaged in special plastic bags which are then vacuum-sealed. The resulting package, which is airtight and moisture-proof, provides protection against contamination and discolouration. Advantages of this process over shipment of carcasses are

- reduction of shipping costs,
- reduction of contamination during shipment and storage at receiving institutions,
- elimination of the need for large meat-keeping facilities at receiving institutions,
- elimination of the butchering workload in receiving institutions.

This work program provides inmates with a basic training in the meat processing industry, where education is not a limiting factor and opportunities for employment when discharged are widespread.



ONTARIO PLAN IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

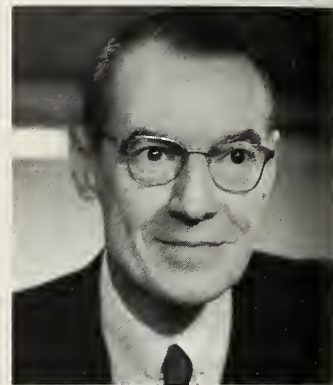
The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister.



Barry G. Lowes, M.A.
Chairman

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and McMaster. He owns and directs a camp for boys and girls in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes was a Trustee of the Toronto Board of Education from 1962-

66, was Chairman of the Board in 1966, and served three terms as Chairman of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board. He is presently Chairman of the Board of Governors of the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, is an advisor to the Toronto Junior League, and is a member of the Board of Directors of Hincks Treatment Centre.



C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.D.
C.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired as consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health but continues to serve on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Department of Transport.



Mrs. Stuart MacKay

Mrs. MacKay graduated with a degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia. She is a past chairman of the Ontario Committee on Children, a member of the Board of Hincks Treatment Centre (formerly known as the Toronto Mental Health Clinic), a trustee of the Ontario Crippled Children's Centre, and a past president of the Junior League of Toronto.



Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch

Dr. Lynch received her Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Toronto and holds an L.M.S. from the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies. She lectures in medical ethics at the School of Nursing of St. Michael's Hospital and is a member of the Philosophy Department at the University of St. Michael's College.



Mrs. Joan Riches

Mrs. Riches received her B.A. from St. John's College, Winnipeg and her M.S.W. from the University of Manitoba. She is a member of the Board of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology. She was previously employed in this Department as Assistant Administrator of Training Schools.

INTRODUCTION

The children admitted to a training school by order of a Provincial Family Court generally have needs much greater than what might be considered "normal daily needs." In order to provide care and treatment to the degree necessary for these children, the Department is constantly assessing its programs and implementing carefully planned measures which will increase the effectiveness of the total program.

An example of this is the family therapy program which was initially introduced at White Oaks Village and has now been expanded and inaugurated at Sprucedale and Grandview Schools. Family therapy at each school is supervised by social work staff in cooperation with other professional staff, an aftercare officer, and those members of the school staff who have been closest to the student. After careful assessment of the student's progress, and possibly an interview with the student and the parents, a decision is made as to whether the student as well as the parents will benefit from a family therapy program.

For those who are found suitable to take part, arrangements are made for the parents to spend a few days living with their child in a special residence on the school grounds. As well as counseling, the family may take part in recreational activities or in special events taking place at the school. The assessment made at this time may lead to a favourable return home for the student or perhaps to a request that the family take advantage of further counseling from community sources.

An innovation at girls' schools has been the addition of male supervisors to the school staff in order to provide the girls with the opportunity to develop positive and constructive relationships with adult males. For some time boys' schools have had a number of females on staff.

The year's progress at individual schools is recorded on the following pages.

SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

RECEPTION AND TREATMENT CENTRE, GALT

Girls selected for the treatment centre have generally attended community facilities without success before being admitted to training school and are therefore not able to cope with the normal training school setting.

At Galt an individual program is devised for each girl so that she may benefit to the fullest from the various treatment techniques in operation under the direction of a psychiatrist. The staff also includes a chief psychologist, four psychometrists, three part-time university professors of psychology, three part-time medical officers, three full-time registered nurses, two part-time pastoral counselors, and one part-time group therapist and counselor. The academic program at the treatment centre is integrated with that of Grandview and community-oriented activities are encouraged.

After initial assessment at the reception centre each girl is assigned to the school that best suits her present needs and abilities.

With the opening of the Reception and Assessment Centre in Oakville, the Galt unit will utilize its full resources as a special treatment unit.

GRANDVIEW SCHOOL, GALT

Prior to the integration of the Reception and Treatment Centre programs the educational plan for Grandview covered the Elementary and Occupational areas. Integration led to an expanded program which provides for an academic curriculum at the secondary school level and to the introduction of an ungraded system which allows students to progress at their own rate. The introduction of courses in Restaurant Services, Merchandising, and Social Sciences has provided valuable variety to the already varied educational program at this school and has helped to enrich the educational experience of the girls involved.





The participation of girls in community activities continues to play an important role in the over-all program of the school. Visits to places of historic or educational interest, attendance at Little Theatre, church, and school plays, participation in sports activities with community schools, involvement in Y.W.C.A. activities, and attendance at community social functions, were among the many activities engaged in by the girls throughout the year.

Involvement of community organizations in the life of the school has also been encouraged. Such groups as the University of Guelph's student organization, HELP, Kinette Club, and Circle "K" Club have all assisted in the promotion of more varied activities in the school. A number of modelling schools provided instructional programs and local bands have provided their services for dances at the school.

KAWARTHA LAKES SCHOOL, LINDSAY

This school has accommodation for 120 girls selected at the Galt Reception Centre on the basis of their maturity and ability to cope with an academic program at the secondary school level.

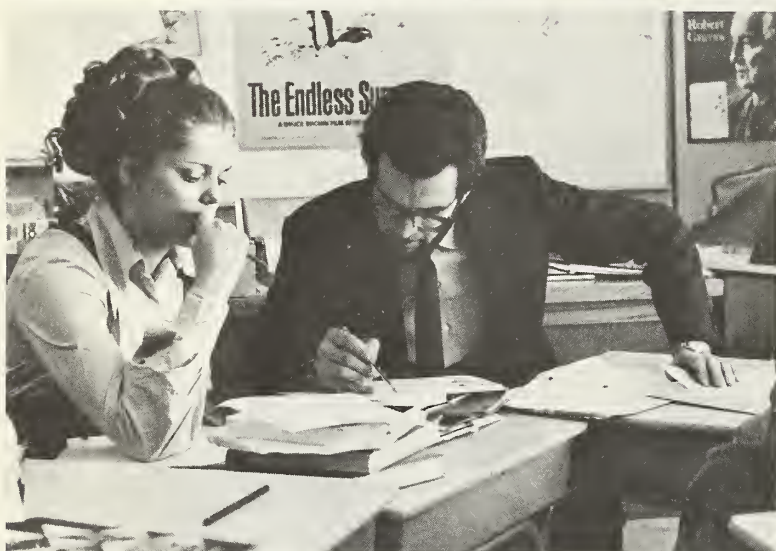
Educational programming is provided for grades 8 to 10, with the prime emphasis on courses in the Arts and Science and Business and Commerce areas. Vocational training is also available, and the program has been enriched by the addition of classes in cosmetology, for which there is a full-time teacher, and in horticulture and oil-painting. Expansion of the educational curriculum has also made possible the introduction of an individual time-tabling schedule for each girl.

For those girls who need special guidance and help, professional services are available on an individual basis.

In keeping with the school's expanding emphasis on community involvement several students above the grade 10 level attend the local high school. Almost every girl is involved in community projects at some time during her stay at Kawartha Lakes; some girls do volunteer work on the weekends at the local hospital, others provide nursing-aide assistance at a home for retarded children, several work in nurseries in community churches, and a few participate in the activities of the local drop-in-centres for young people.

Participation in the activities of community clubs and organizations such as the Y.W.C.A., C.G.I.T., and musical groups is encouraged.

Recreational and sports activities with students from community schools also play a part in this varied program, and almost every community parade contains a float from Kawartha Lakes School.



Many individuals and organizations in the community help to enrich the program at the school. By attending such activities as fashion shows, dances, and carnivals held by the girls, they provide opportunities for the girls to relate to others in a positive, confident manner. Community interest serves to enhance the girls' self-image by fostering feelings of pride and accomplishment as well as a sense of belonging and community acceptance.

TRELAWNEY HOUSE, PORT BOLSTER

This school, with accommodation for 20 girls, is located on the shores of Lake Simcoe. Girls selected for this unit tend to be young, immature, and socially deprived.

The small number of girls at this school makes it possible for them to receive a great deal of individual attention. Additional support from qualified professional personnel helps to provide a total program aimed at meeting the social, emotional, and educational needs of the girls.

The educational program consists of instruction in elementary courses to the grade 8 level, plus classes in home economics and arts and crafts. Remedial classes are held during the summer months for girls who require additional assistance.

The school is located in an ideal setting for an extensive recreational program. Swimming, hiking, skating, field trips, and picnics are just a few of the activities available. Not only do the girls participate in community activities but outside organizations, such as the Kinettes, often take part in events at the school.

ST. EUPHRASIA'S SCHOOL, TORONTO

This school receives all Roman Catholic girls in the province admitted from the Provincial Family Courts. It has accommodation for 150 girls up to age 16 and is operated by the Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd.

The educational program includes courses of instruction at the elementary and secondary school level in addition to vocational and occupational training. Remedial classes in English and mathematics are also provided. Assignment to these programs is based on the girl's previous school record and a thorough assessment of her individual needs through the use of diagnostic tests.

Activities are varied and include shopping trips, camping, and visits home. Community involvement is encouraged through educational tours, recreational activities, and participation in sports and social events with student groups from a number of Toronto schools. Members of the community, in turn, are encouraged to participate in activities at the school and a number of musical and thea-



trical groups have provided entertainment for the girls.

During the past year a new program was initiated for some of the girls who were in need of greater assistance. Facilities at the school were renovated in order that these girls could be cared for in small groups in which the staff-student ratio is higher than in the remainder of the school. Placement in this unit allows a girl to receive more individual attention than is possible in the regular school program. The addition of a full-time psychologist, a psychometrist, and a social worker to the staff complement, along with the recruitment of male supervisors, has greatly assisted in the success of this program.

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

PINE RIDGE SCHOOL, BOWMANVILLE

Located on the north-eastern outskirts of Bowmanville, Pine Ridge School consists of three distinct units: a reception centre, the main school, and a forestry camp in the Ganaraska Forest.

RECEPTION CENTRE

This unit serves as the reception centre for all boys in the province, except those of the Roman Catholic faith, who are admitted directly to one of the two private training schools for boys.

To assess and evaluate the specific needs of each youngster, students receive a thorough medical examination as well as educational, aptitude, interest, and personality tests. The results of these tests, along with information obtained from the community and the observations and views of the staff, are taken into consideration when determining which training school will best meet the needs of each boy. The experience gained at this Centre will assist in the developing of programs at the Reception and Assessment Centre to be opened in Oakville.

PINE RIDGE SCHOOL

The main school provides an extensive vocational and occupational training program for 190 boys over 14 years of age. Vocational training includes carpentry and building construction, sheetmetal, welding, painting and decorating, auto servicing, trowel trades, food services, and horticulture. During the past year, 110 boys participated in a driver education course, many of them earning their operator's license. A large number of boys have taken advantage of the remedial reading laboratory, established last year, to upgrade their reading levels.

The educational program is supplemented by numerous outings to historic sites, industries, and other places of interest. The boys at Pine Ridge are active in recreational and sports activities with

local groups and schools. They also take part in local activities including the country and western jamborees held in the Town Hall.

Local service clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Youth Bureau of the Oshawa Police Department contribute in many ways to the school program.

Conscious of its responsibility to the community, Pine Ridge School offers its swimming and gymnasium facilities for an adult swimming program, physical fitness classes, and a retarded children's swimming program in conjunction with the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham School Board.

FARM PROGRAM

At one time the farm at Pine Ridge School supplied milk, eggs, apples, potatoes, and other vegetables for the school as well as for a number of other government institutions. However, because so few boys will earn their livelihood at farming in today's urban-oriented society, the farm program has been discontinued and the emphasis placed on academic and vocational training.

The livestock were sold locally and the land was officially turned over to the Department of Public Works on December 31, 1970.

COLDSPRINGS FORESTRY CAMP

Situated in the Ganaraska Forest some 20 miles from the main school, the forestry camp forms an integral part of the Pine Ridge program. The camp provides intensive outdoor education combined with practical training in reforestation and conservation. The latter is under the direction of the Department of Lands and Forests, and consists of tree planting, pruning, and thinning as well as the creating of public picnic areas.

The past year has also seen an increase in pheasant rearing for conservation authorities, and the recon-



struction and enlargement of a trout pond where numerous speckled trout have been raised.

A rotating schedule gives each boy at Pine Ridge the opportunity to spend two weeks at the camp during the year. Recent extension of the program has permitted boys and girls from other training schools to take advantage of these facilities.

SPRUCEDALE SCHOOL, HAGERSVILLE

Situated on spacious grounds near the town of Hagersville, Sprucedale School is designed for 115 boys aged 14 to 16 who can adjust to an open setting and who have the ability to achieve in a Science, Technology, and Trades course.

The academic classes are small, allowing the teacher to give individual attention and guidance to each student. The vocational shops include auto mechanics, machine shop, welding, carpentry and construction, and architectural and mechanical drafting.

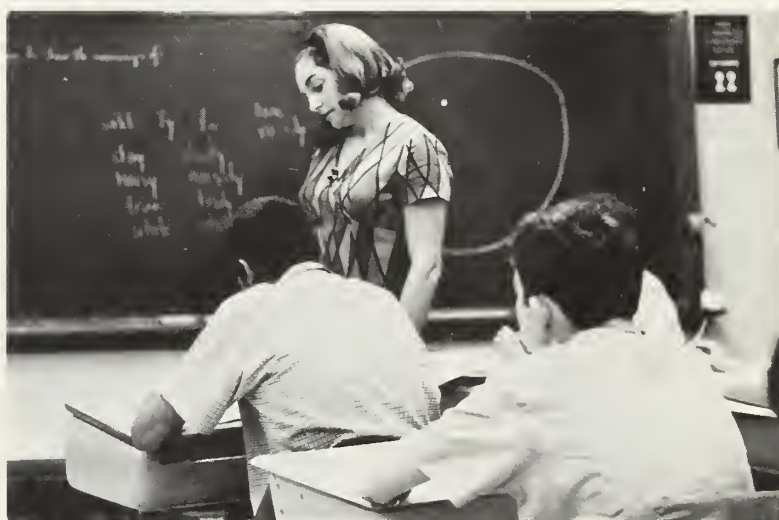
A wide variety of recreational activities enables boys to choose those activities which interest them most. Those involved in track-and-field and team sports such as football, basketball, and volleyball, take part in interschool sports with community schools. Community involvement plays a large part in the program at Sprucedale and many students become members of local clubs and church groups, such as Sea Cadets, Army Cadets, Conservation Club, Gun Club, Legion Track and Field Club. Students also take part in the Canadian Legion Oratorical Competition.

A vital and challenging aspect of the Sprucedale program is the summer camping experience based on the Outward Bound System formulated in England. The skills developed include swimming, canoeing, sailing, and mountain climbing. In pitting himself against nature with a group of other boys, the young person is given additional opportunity to increase his self-confidence, to appreciate team effort, and to accept responsibility.

WHITE OAKS VILLAGE, HAGERSVILLE

White Oaks Village is adjacent to Sprucedale School. It is unique among Ontario's training school facilities in that the physical setting resembles a small community. Sixty boys aged 8 to 12 live in seven houses in a village-like setting. Staff members, with their families, live on the grounds giving the children an opportunity to experience a continuity of environmental influences.

In the past year, the specialized programs which characterize each house were refined, and the integration of professional treatment staff with the house teams enabled the continued development of family counseling services.



For several years, White Oaks Village has been recognized for its special approach to the troubled child, and has been in great demand as a field placement facility for students of child care courses at community colleges.

In addition to the significant developments which have been made in the child care approach in the home-living setting, a concentrated effort has been made to meet more fully the academic needs of each youngster. The school is modelled on the rotary ungraded system and each classroom is used as a "resource centre" for a specific subject. Plans are underway to increase the effectiveness of the learning situation by using child care workers from the house teams as assistant teachers. To stimulate the interest of the children by exposing them to a variety of experiences, field trips to such places as the Royal Ontario Museum and the Ontario Science Centre in Toronto are a part of each child's program.



HILLCREST SCHOOL, GUELPH

Located just outside the city limits of Guelph, the physical structure of this school provides a secure environment for 48 boys who have found it difficult to adjust to the open-settings of the other training schools.

The educational program combines academic instruction with practical courses in food preparation, machine shop practice, cabinet making, welding, sheetmetal, and building maintenance. Special emphasis is placed on remedial education to assist those students who have learning difficulties.

During the past year, new programs have been developed as a result of a vigorous student volunteer group from the University of Guelph. This student organization, HELP, has assisted in extra curricular activities and taken an active part in the increased involvement of the boys in community recreational and social functions. Activities such as art classes, music, amateur radio, and monthly dances held at the school and attended by university students and student nurses from the local hospitals have proved most successful.

A program of "Living With the 70's" was instituted in which special guests from the community were invited to the school to speak to and meet with the boys. Among the guest speakers were a representative from the Department of Labour to talk about apprenticeship training, a bank manager, a representative from an insurance company, and a group of lawyers to discuss youth and the law.

Swimming at the university swimming pool, roller-skating, soccer, miniature golf, and softball are among the activities which take the boys into the community.

Thirty-five students were involved in a summer program of remedial education, the results of which proved highly rewarding to both students and teachers. A program of Outdoor Education was introduced into the academic curriculum and initial reports as to its success are very encouraging.

GLENDALE SCHOOL, SIMCOE

The school, with accommodation for 120, is located in the Simcoe area. It provides a program for 14 and 15 year old boys in a regular academic program as outlined by the Department of Education for grade 8, and grades 9 and 10 of the Arts and Science, Business and Commerce areas. Enrichment courses in art, music, communications, driver education, industrial arts, and outdoor education have been augmented this year by courses in drama, film making, cooking, and speed reading. Remedial reading and vocational testing and counseling are also available to the boys.

Educational field trips to places of cultural, industrial, and historical importance are numerous, and extra curricular activities are encouraged. A radio station club provides an opportunity for boys to study broadcasting and produce taped radio programs, and a bimonthly student paper publishes original student work and acts also as a sounding board for student opinion.

The boys participate widely in activities in the local community. They have made outstanding contributions to the United Appeal through their booth at the local County Fair, and have assisted at Senior Citizen functions in addition to helping to maintain community recreational facilities.

A well-rounded recreational program includes involvement in the inter-league competition with local schools in hockey, baseball, soccer, and basketball as well as attendance and participation at community social events such as theatrical productions, minstrel shows, public speaking contests, dances, and membership in local youth groups.

BROOKSIDE SCHOOL, COBOURG

Brookside is situated just east of Cobourg on Highway No. 2. It presently accommodates 175 boys, 12 and 13 years of age, providing an educational program at the elementary school level with the addition of remedial, special education, and industrial arts and woodwork classes. All boys admitted to the school spend a short period of time in an academic orientation class before being placed in the normal academic program.

The Industrial Arts classes are popular with the boys, who enjoy being creative and take pride in showing their projects to their parents.

The additional provision of equipment such as controlled reading laboratories, listening tapes, and educational T.V. sets has done much to enhance the educational program. The resource centre has

steadily added meaningful aids for the benefit of both students and teachers.

During the past year increased efforts have been made to provide more involvement for the students in community activities. The boys have participated in various local school recreation and sports programs in volleyball, baseball, hockey, harriers, and a variety of other sports. This year, for the first time, the school won the championship of the Church Hockey League. The school choir also took first place in the District Music Festival held at the town of Warkworth, and participated in a radio broadcast to aid the Retarded Children's Fund.

The camping program was, as usual, the highlight of the summer holidays. University students were once again recruited to staff the camp under the supervision of a Camp Director.

Another interest activity was added to the recreational program this year by the formation of a Stamp Club. As a result the boys were able to present a display at the local Philatelist Society showing.

Plans are being developed to replace the present resident facilities with six new cottages.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE

Situated near the town of Uxbridge, St. John's School is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools and has accommodation for 180 Roman Catholic boys from the southwestern half of the province. Two separate programs are operated, one for younger boys, and one for older boys.

When a youngster arrives at St. John's he is placed in an academic orientation group where he is tested and given an opportunity to relax and to move gradually into the main academic stream at a point and pace he finds comfortable. Throughout his stay at the school, a boy benefits from an individualized program which attempts to ensure continuous progress based on ongoing diagnosis.





During the past summer the students enjoyed an exciting seven-week program centring on the theme "Youth in Society," which developed three main topics: maturity, prejudice, and youth and the law. In addition, the voluntary services of the Canadian Red Cross contributed a program of swimming and lifesaving. The summer program also consisted of remedial science and mathematics, woodwork, leathercraft, work shops, environmental studies, free art, gymnastics, folk singing, and camping. Much of this program was made possible by the generous efforts of volunteers not only from the local community of Uxbridge, but also from places as distant as Toronto.

Staff training has received a new dimension with the enrollment of thirty staff members in a Child Care Course offered by Centennial College, Scarborough. Because of the large enrollment, the College has agreed to give the course at St. John's. New impetus has been given to the clinical side of the school program by a recent increase in psychiatric and psychological services. As a result it has been possible to involve more boys in group therapy sessions as well as individual testing and counseling.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, ALFRED

Located 45 miles east of Ottawa, St. Joseph's school is also operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. One hundred and sixty Roman Catholic Boys from the northern and eastern sections of the province are accommodated at this school.

Since approximately 30 percent of the boys are French speaking, the school offers an academic program in both English and French, and there are opportunity and remedial classes available for those requiring a special educational program. With the opening of new vocational shops, a two-year occupational course has supplemented the existing four-year course.

Recreational activities at the school include indoor and outdoor swimming, gymnastics, bowling, camping, leadership training, stamp club, and drama club. In addition, the boys participate in local baseball, hockey, and bowling leagues, and attend the regular Friday night dances in Alfred. A popular annual event is "Police Day," when representatives of various police forces join the boys in a day of competitive sports. The event ends with a banquet and presentation of awards.

St. Joseph's has benefited from the services offered by students from the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa, who regularly engage boys in group sessions and individual counseling. Staff from the Centre act as consultants and at the same time supervise the work of their students.

CECIL FACER SCHOOL, SUDBURY

Named for His Honour, the late Ernest Cecil Facer, Judge of the Sudbury Juvenile and Family Court from 1944 to 1964, this school, due to open in the early summer of 1971, will be the first interdenominational, bilingual training school in the province. The school will accommodate 120 boys aged up to 16 in six cottage-type buildings.

RECEPTION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE, OAKVILLE

It is expected that this Centre will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1972. It will replace the present reception facilities and will provide an assessment centre for both boys and girls.

The Centre will be staffed with treatment personnel from a number of disciplines and will also be available as a field placement for students in the child care area. It is located close to a number of universities which will facilitate research and will also aid in the recruitment of clinical staff.

AFTERCARE

It is well recognized that while admission to a training school necessarily involves a temporary removal of a youngster from his community, the greater part of a boy's life has been, and will continue to be, spent not within the structured setting of a school, but in the natural environment of the community. For this reason, it is imperative that the work done with a youngster in the school be supplemented by appropriate activity in the setting to which he will return.

This aspect of the Department's program for young people is carried out by aftercare officers who are located in each school as well as in field offices across the province.

During the period of time that the young person is in residence, case conferences are held at regular intervals in order to assess his progress within the

program and to determine whether or not placement in the community is indicated at that time.

Plans for placement, which originate from these conferences, involve the aftercare officer who together with members of the treatment team attempt to prepare an environment in the community best suited to the needs of each child. Such plans include the enlisting of community resources to assist and support the student in his adjustment back into the community. This may be done with the cooperation of a number of agencies such as outpatient care in community psychiatric facilities, family counseling, and child guidance clinics associated with local school boards.

When all these plans have been finalized, they are presented to the Training Schools Advisory Board for consideration. After careful review of all the factors involved the Board may recommend that the placement be approved. Once this has been done and the youngster has been returned to the community he is under the supervision of the aftercare officer until training school wardship is terminated, which occurs when the student has made a satisfactory adjustment in the community or when he has reached his eighteenth birthday.



Statistical Section

INSTITUTIONS

		Superintendents
Adult Female		
Vanier Centre.....		Miss D. Clark
Adult Male		
Reformatories		
Guelph.....		J. R. C. Lee
Millbrook.....		E. Bond
Mimico.....		H. M. Hooper
Industrial Farms		
Burtch.....		R. B. Masecar
Burwash.....		G. B. Silcock
Fort William.....		G. J. Gauthier
Monteith.....		D. Griggs
Rideau.....		J. R. Dupuis
Training Centres		
Brampton.....		J. Marsland
Burtch.....		R. B. Masecar
Fort William.....		G. J. Gauthier
Monteith.....		D. Griggs
Rideau.....		J. R. Dupuis
Clinics		
Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic.....		E. K. Glinfort
Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph.....		J. R. C. Lee
Forestry Camps		
Camp Durham.....		E. Bond
Camp Hendrie.....		H. M. Hooper
Camp Hillsdale.....		H. M. Hooper
McCreights.....		W. James
Camp Oliver.....		J. R. C. Lee
Portage Lake.....		G. B. Silcock
Camp Wendigo.....		G. B. Silcock
Training Schools		
Girls		
Grandview School.....		T. Loker
Kawartha Lakes School.....		S. Keane
Reception and Treatment Centre, Galt.....		T. Loker
St. Euphrasia's.....		Sister Mary Agatha
Trelawney House.....		S. Keane
Boys		
Brookside School.....		G. W. Pollard
Glendale School.....		G. C. McCracken
Hillcrest School.....		J. E. Slaven
Pine Ridge School.....		G. D. Stewart
St. John's.....		Brother Daniel LaBelle
St. Joseph's.....		Brother Maurice-Jacques
Sprucedale School.....		J. Bain
White Oaks Village.....		J. Bain

JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie.....	Simcoe	1843	W. J. Casey
Belleville.....	Hastings	1838	F. Miller
Brampton.....	Peel	1867	D. W. Simmons
Brantford.....	Brant	1852	C. Wearing
Brockville.....	Leeds and Grenville	1842	D. M. Oliver
Cayuga.....	Haldimand	1851	W. A. Hoey
Chatham.....	Kent	1850	A. C. Stewart
Cobourg.....	Northumberland and Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
Cornwall.....	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	J. S. Dickey
Fort Frances.....	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Goderich.....	Huron	1841	J. D. Robertson
Guelph.....	Wellington	1853	C. B. Haines
Haileybury.....	Temiskaming	1923	J. H. Kutchaw
Hamilton.....	Wentworth	1875	E. A. P. O'Neill
Kenora.....	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Kingston.....	Frontenac	1855	E. W. Martin
Kitchener.....	Waterloo	1853	C. W. Smith
Lindsay.....	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	R. V. Martyn
London.....	Middlesex	1843	R. W. Smith
L'Orignal.....	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton.....	Halton	1878	W. L. Barber
Monteith.....	Cochrane	1965	D. Griggs
Napanee.....	Lennox and Addington	1865	S. W. Gilbert
North Bay.....	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Orangeville.....	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Ottawa.....	Carleton	1862	D. R. A. Webb
Owen Sound.....	Grey	1869	N. H. C. Bamford
Parry Sound.....	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Pembroke.....	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth.....	Lanark	1864	G. B. Preston
Peterborough.....	Peterborough	1866	W. Russell
Picton.....	Prince Edward	1834	G. H. W. Swoffer
St. Catharines.....	Lincoln	1866	F. R. Gill
St. Thomas.....	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia.....	Lambton	1961	D. M. Fraser
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Algoma	1914	W. James
Simcoe.....	Norfolk	1851	J. R. Phillips
Stratford.....	Perth	1887	R. S. Newell
Sudbury.....	Sudbury	1928	A. L. Farquhar
Thunder Bay.....	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie
Toronto.....	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
Walkerton.....	Bruce	1866	J. E. Ellis
Welland.....	Welland	1856	H. J. Everett
Whitby.....	Ontario	1958	J. A. Rea
Windsor.....	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock.....	Oxford	1853	J. Campbell

January 1971

STAFF

	Full Time	Part Time	Contract
Administrative.....	53		
Superintendents.....	63		
Deputy Superintendents.....	18		
Assistant Superintendents.....	18		
Correctional Officer 7 (Male).....	2		
Correctional Officer 6 (Male).....	14		
Correctional Officer 5 (Male).....	54		
Correctional Officer 4 (Male).....	178		
Correctional Officer 3 (Male).....	214		
Correctional Officer 1 & 2 (Male).....	1,349	203	
Correctional Officer 6 (Female).....	1		
Correctional Officer 5 (Female).....	4		
Correctional Officer 4 (Female).....	11		
Correctional Officer 3 (Female).....	9		
Correctional Officer 1 & 2 (Female).....	68	188	
Supervisor of Juveniles 6.....	7		
Supervisor of Juveniles 5.....	1		
Supervisor of Juveniles 4.....	20		
Supervisor of Juveniles 3.....	53		
Supervisor of Juveniles 1 & 2.....	273	12	
Aftercare Officer 4.....	7		
Aftercare Officer 3.....	10		
Aftercare Officer 1 & 2.....	98		
Librarians.....	7	3	
Draftsmen.....	1		
Designer.....	1		
Members of Board of Parole.....	6		
Provincial Bailiffs.....	7		
Inspectors.....	2		
Physicians—Medical Officers.....	6		71
— Psychiatrists.....	2		18
Dentists.....	7		2
Dental Assistants.....	1		
Nurses.....	55	10	
Psychologists & Psychometrists.....	18	2	16
Social Workers.....	25	2	2
Speech Pathologist.....			1
Teachers.....		30	120
Trade Instructors.....	36	3	
Chaplains.....	12	1	32
Personnel Administrators.....	17	1	
Staff Training Officers.....	9		
Office Managers.....	17		
Clerks, Stenos, Supply Clerks.....	398	23	
Chefs, Cooks, Assistant Cooks.....	178	3	
Farmers, Gardeners, (Agricultural Workers).....	47		
Stationary Engineers.....	69		
Tradesmen & Mechanics.....	113	3	
Industrial Officers.....	62		
Recreation Officers.....	46	1	
Forest Ranger.....	1		
Pharmacist.....	1		
Radiologist.....			1
Totals.....	3,669	485	263

TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Type of Work done by A. Board	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
placements recommended and authorized.....	357	183	191	72	253	473	126	364	383	274	174	39	20	2,909
placements deferred.....	16	14	7	4	15	27	15	32	35	26	22	2	1	216
deferred placements authorized.....	12	4	5	3	12	21	7	18	26	9	13	2	—	132
social cases.....	44	31	16	4	26	66	16	38	31	15	18	—	—	305
termination of wardship authorized.....	69	80	60	52	70	223	29	98	139	112	70	7	—	1,009
termination of wardship deferred.....	1	5	3	6	7	17	3	5	6	2	5	—	—	60
termination of wardship by death.....	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
termination of wardship by court order.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

Male.....	961
Female.....	428
by.....	892
own.....	384
ral.....	113
es:	
8.....	3
9.....	12
0.....	21
1.....	32
2.....	82
3.....	192
4.....	391
5.....	656
ards of C.A.S.....	191
ners.....	1,198

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered.....	1,069
Total Number of Wardships Terminated.....	1,009
Reasons for Terminations:	
(1) Reached the age of eighteen years.....	504
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory before the termination age of 18.....	217
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces.....	5
(4) Having moved out of province.....	9
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period.....	1
(6) Responsibility assumed by another agency.....	5
(7) Placed on probation to adult Court.....	163
(8) Sentenced to adult institution.....	103
(9) Other.....	2
Total.....	1,009

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1970

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
In residence.....	152	95	78	48	96	181	89	136	181	156	119	12	61	1,4
On placement.....	329	126	130	48	153	404	76	274	490	304	126	26	64	2,0
TOTALS.....	481	221	208	96	249	585	165	410	671	460	245	38	125	3,4
Average length of stay per pupil (in months).....	10.3	6.4	7.9	9.9	9.1	6.5	5.4	8	6.7	12	8.6	7	23.5	

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
IN														
Number in residence														
April 1, 1969.....	148	122	75	51	91	212	66	124	199	181	101	9	55	1,4
New admissions.....	174	84	76	57*	95	215	75	166	223	135	91	16	39	1,9
Returns from placement:														
Violation of placement terms.	73	33	20	3	46	39	32	58	116	36	13	14	2	15
Court order.....	51	—	—	2	—	29	5	—	29	16	—	—	—	2
Re-placement.....	11	—	4	—	—	8	6	11	9	20	1	—	11	1
Medical attention.....	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	5	2	1	1	—	—	3
OUT														
Number of placements:														
Returned to own home.....	161	104	58	33	80	260	48	93	257	118	95	9	10	1,6
Placed in foster home.....	55	28	43	2	52	54	28	109	105	104	27	10	24	1,1
Placed in boarding home....	1	2	8	16	9	36	9	3	8	9	6	—	—	17
Placed in employment with accommodation.....	—	2	5	1	—	3	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	0
Released for other reasons.....	3	3	5	8	4	6	12	13	12	8	2	1	—	7
Number remaining in residence														
March 31, 1970.....	152	95	78	48	96	181	89	136	181	156	119	12	61	1,4

*Boys transferred from other schools

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Treatment Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1969.....	318	106	108	46	127	341	55	232	415	255	83	28	43	2,157
Number placed during year from school.....	220	139	116	65	143	366	97	210	377	234	128	19	34	2,148
Total number under supervision while on placement during year.....	538	245	224	111	270	707	152	442	792	489	211	47	77	4,305
Released from wardship during year.....	69	85	67	58	71	214	27	94	138	103	70	7	—	1,003
Returned to training school during year.....	136	33	25	5	46	78	43	74	156	73	15	14	13	711
Transfers from placement count to school count.....	4	—	2	—	—	9	6	—	7	7	—	—	—	35
Deceased.....	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	6
Total released, etc.....	209	119	94	63	117	303	76	168	302	185	85	21	13	1,755

POSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school...	157	1	9	—	13	9	2	53	86	72	—	14	56	472
Attending secondary school....	61	58	18	3	51	57	19	58	123	93	51	5	7	604
Attending commercial or vocational school.....	49	5	32	3	12	88	6	68	51	17	8	3	1	343
Attending trades training course.	—	2	—	1	3	5	2	3	6	2	—	1	—	25
Employed.....	21	20	15	11	18	102	9	34	89	43	26	1	—	389
Unemployed.....	15	21	33	16	31	80	16	26	94	34	25	1	—	392
Treatment centres.....	3	—	1	—	2	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
In other institutions.....	1	3	1	6	1	16	—	—	17	10	7	—	—	62
Absent without leave.....	22	16	21	8	22	42	20	29	24	33	9	1	—	247
Number on placement March 31, 1970.....	329	126	130	48	153	404	76	274	490	304	126	26	64	2,550
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year.....	109	15	35	3	33	57	14	95	105	95	26	12	44	643

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Male and Female

Numbers in Custody

Number remaining in custody, April 1, 1969.....	2,953
Committed during year.....	8,728
National Parole violators readmitted.....	13
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	89

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR.... 11,783

Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	5,907
Discharged by payment of fine.....	404
Discharged by Order-in-Council.....	1
Released by National Parole Board.....	657
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	1,233
Released on bail.....	26
Deported.....	31
Released or transferred.....	819
Escaped and not recaptured to March 31, 1970.....	4
Died while in custody.....	-

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC..... 9,082

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1970... 2,701

Ages of Inmates

	Male	Female	Totals
16 years.....	295	17	312
17 ".....	554	15	569
18 ".....	588	24	612
19 ".....	614	17	631
20 ".....	459	22	481
21-24 years inclusive.....	1,370	53	1,423
25-29 ".....	893	39	932
30-34 ".....	645	36	681
35-39 ".....	650	28	678
40-44 ".....	653	16	669
45-49 ".....	637	10	647
50-54 ".....	476	2	478
55-59 ".....	262	6	268
60-64 ".....	222	2	224
65-69 ".....	77	-	77
70 years and over.....	46	-	46
TOTALS.....	8,441	287	8,728

Length of Sentences

	Male	Female	Totals
Definite			
Under 30 days.....	271	4	275
30 days and under 60.....	1,951	19	1,970
2 months and under 3.....	765	35	800
3 " " " 4.....	1,406	41	1,447
4 " " " 5.....	291	7	298
5 " " " 6.....	102	4	106
6 " " " 9.....	764	10	774
9 " " " 12.....	208	7	215
12 " " " 15.....	376	8	384
15 " " " 18.....	50	1	51
18 " " " 21.....	146	2	148
21 " " " 24.....	113	2	115
Other definite sentences.....	19	2	21
TOTALS.....	6,462	142	6,604

Indefinite

(includes men serving definite and indefinite)

	Male	Female	Totals
Under 3 months.....	5	24	29
" 6 ".....	98	46	144
" 12 ".....	674	47	721
" 24 ".....	1,062	28	1,090
" 48 ".....	140	-	140
TOTALS.....	1,979	145	2,124
TOTALS OF ALL SENTENCES	8,441	287	8,728

ESCAPES

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico	Burtch (I.F.)	Burtch (O.T.C.)	Burwash	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier	Whitby Unit	TOTALS
Escaped and evaded capture.....	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Escaped and recaptured.....	8	19	1	0	13	5	4	51	3	2	0	5	5	7	11	6	0	100

OFFENSES

	Male	Female	Totals
Crimes Against the Person			
Murder.....	5	—	5
Attempted murder.....	1	3	4
Rape/Wounding.....	537	12	549
Attempted suicide.....	3	2	5
Insanitary knowledge.....	2	—	2
Insanitary.....	1	1	2
Rape and attempted rape.....	2	—	2
Threatening and intimidation.....	10	1	11
TOTALS.....	561	19	580

Crimes Against Property			
Arson and attempted arson.....	19	1	20
Burglary and enter.....	279	2	281
Robbery, enter and theft.....	920	8	928
Conversion.....	11	—	11
Damage to property.....	84	1	85
False pretences/Fraud.....	352	52	404
Forgery/Uttering.....	167	20	187
Housebreaking.....	18	—	18
Possession of housebreaking instruments.....	16	—	16
Possession of property obtained by crime.....	568	17	585
Robbery.....	178	9	187
Shopbreaking.....	15	—	15
Stealing without owner's consent.....	111	—	111
Theft and attempted theft.....	1,628	59	1,687
Swindle.....	9	—	9
TOTALS.....	4,375	169	4,544

Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency			
Adultery.....	6	—	6
Abuse of Child Welfare Act.....	7	2	9
Abuse of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.....	38	—	38
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	52	1	53
Indecent exposure.....	6	—	6
Recent assault.....	104	—	104
Recent exposure or other indecent act.....	17	—	17
Leaving and frequenters of houses of ill fame.....	—	3	3
Leaving Houses of ill fame.....	9	6	15
Insupport.....	11	—	11
Injury.....	3	1	4
Prostitution.....	7	19	26
TOTALS.....	260	32	292

	Male	Female	Totals
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace			
Breach of Excise Act.....	3	—	3
Breach of Indian Act.....	3	—	3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	77	11	88
Breach of Probation Act.....	26	11	37
Breach of Railway Act.....	4	—	4
Breach of recognizance.....	48	3	51
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	95	2	97
Conspiracy.....	21	4	25
Causing a disturbance.....	80	5	85
Escaping from prison or jail.....	21	1	22
Gambling.....	10	—	10
Obstructing an officer.....	42	—	42
Public mischief.....	58	4	62
Vagrancy.....	168	8	176
TOTALS.....	656	49	705

E. Liquor Offenses			
Driving while ability impaired.....	167	—	167
Intoxication or drunkenness.....	1,616	15	1,631
Other liquor offenses.....	159	1	160
Drunk driving or drunk in charge of auto.....	64	—	64
TOTALS.....	2,006	16	2,022

F. Traffic Offenses			
Careless driving.....	68	—	68
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle.....	25	—	25
Driving while license suspended or without license.....	131	—	131
Leaving scene of an accident.....	23	—	23
Other traffic offenses.....	67	—	67
TOTALS.....	314	—	314

G. Other Offenses not enumerated above.....	269	2	271
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GRAND TOTALS			
A, B, C, D, E, F, G.....	8,441	287	8,728

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	% OF TOTALS	TOTALS	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph * †	Millbrook	Mimico * †	Burtch (I.F.)	Burtch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	Vanier
REFORMATORY																	
Previous sentences																	
None.....	47%	4,050	191	1,622	101	602	348	25	111	148	109	-	174	163	172	112	153
One.....	14%	1,208	3	125	34	435	27	6	317	56	6	-	50	-	105	3	37
Two.....	8%	701	-	8	21	229	26	14	155	42	-	104	26	-	56	-	17
Three.....	6%	454	-	6	19	173	51	17	50	15	-	32	23	-	47	-	17
Four or more.....	25%	2,161	-	2	55	498	516	37	109	69	-	333	265	-	244	-	26
PENITENTIARY																	
Previous sentences																	
None.....	91%	7,804	194	1,738	181	1,647	848	99	636	277	114	453	526	163	541	115	239
One or more.....	9%	770	-	25	49	290	120	-	106	53	1	16	12	-	83	-	11

Includes: * Forestry Camp(s)

† A.G.B. Clinic

‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

Female

	Vanier	Why
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1969.....	81	
Committed during year.....	250	
Admitted during year from Vanier.....	-	
Admitted during year from jails.....	-	
Readmitted from jails and other institutions.....	37	
National Parole violators readmitted.....	-	
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	11	
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	155	
Discharged on payment of fine.....	8	
Released by National Parole Board.....	9	
Released by Ontario Parole Board.....	73	
Released on bail.....	2	
Transferred to hospital.....	5	
Transferred to other institutions.....	25	
Returned to jails.....	-	
Deported.....	4	
Released or transferred for any other reasons.....	24	
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1970.....	74	

	Brampton (O.T.C.)	Guelph * †	Millbrook	Durham Camp	Mimico * †	Burtch (I.F.)	Burtch (O.T.C.)	Burwash *	Fort William (I.F.)	Fort William (O.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (I.F.)	Monteith (O.T.C.)	Rideau (I.F.)	Rideau (O.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1969.....	160	780	201	7	403	182	41	669	59	44	23	98	46	115	35	2,863
Admitted during year.....	194	1,763	230	154	1,937	968	99	742	330	115	469	538	163	624	115	8,441
Received and transferred to training centres.....	—	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	276
Transferred from other institutions	83	—	114	1	387	—	—	—	13	2	—	22	3	24	6	655
Admitted from jails and other institutions.....	—	218	88	—	48	31	—	150	5	3	2	7	7	9	6	574
National Parole violators readmitted.....	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	13
Ontario Parole violators readmitted.....	—	28	6	—	11	—	—	15	5	3	—	4	2	3	1	78
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	26	750	167	138	1,620	693	10	429	281	72	399	477	61	558	55	5,736
Discharged on payment of fine...	—	7	—	5	170	92	2	1	27	3	45	25	6	13	—	396
Discharged by Order in Council...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Released by National Parole Board	89	237	13	—	50	77	26	87	4	3	—	10	18	27	7	648
Released by Ontario Parole Board	165	467	35	—	149	12	39	138	14	37	—	18	35	16	33	1,158
Released on bail.....	—	15	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	24
Transferred to hospital.....	—	22	6	—	10	1	—	55	5	1	1	6	—	5	—	112
Transferred to other institutions...	23	552	161	1	42	67	10	155	12	4	1	40	42	24	8	1,142
Returned to jails.....	1	—	69	8	88	66	—	141	14	—	5	3	1	33	21	450
Deported.....	—	18	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Released or transferred for other reasons.....	8	256	2	—	271	—	—	19	6	7	—	—	6	1	—	576
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1970.....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1970.....	125	744	180	10	383	172	53	552	48	41	42	90	50	97	39	2,626

Includes: * Forestry Camp(s) † A.G.B. Clinic ‡ Neuropsychiatric Clinic

Industrial Production

Guelph Reformatory

Abattoir – Livestock purchased for slaughter; value at live weight.....		\$1,905,588
Cannery	15,389 tins	– Pickle relish and mixed pickles..... 16,023
	89,859 tins	– Rhubarb, cherries, plums and pears..... 78,159
	25,136 tins	– Corn..... 13,322
	44,907 tins	– Tomato and apple juice..... 19,774
	2,022 tins	– Beets..... 1,395
	14,758 tins	– Apple jelly and grapefruit marmalade..... 16,656
	20,850 tins	– Mincemeat..... 5,213
Dental		– Dentures, crowns, trays, etc..... 10,682
Ice Cream Shop	178,022	– Redi-rolls..... 6,676
Machine Shop		– 1,680
Sheet Metal		– 13,939
Picnic Tables	2,974 items	– 47,298
Planing Mill	11,691 items	– 33,174
Tailor Shop	125,288 items	– 190,987
Upholstery		– 773
Woolen Mill	41,752 pairs	– Grey wool socks..... 18,788
	4,630 items	– Blankets..... 24,308
	3,060	– Toques – grey wool..... 1,377
	5,146	– Mackinaw cloth – grey..... 12,865

Millbrook Reformatory

Braille Books	79 copies	– 480
Bookbinding and Repairs		– 2,416
Tailor Shop	81,533 items	– 102,364
Auto Marker Plant	2,800 items	– Ash trays..... 840
	3,815,433 pairs	– License plates..... 889,172
Jobbing Shop	5,873 items	– 19,999

Mimico Reformatory

Beds	1,065 items	– Dormitories..... 41,388
	1,642 items	– Jails..... 55,358
	176 items	– Bunk beds..... 11,264
	12	– Bedside units..... 1,131
Machine Shop	128,074 items	– Grills, tables, etc..... 9,170
Shoe Shop	7,396 pairs	– Slippers..... 29,584
	882 pairs	– Boot and shoe repair..... 662
Picnic Tables	915 items	– 14,526
	13 items	– Park benches..... 140

Burtch Industrial Farm

Cannery	189,138 tins	– Assorted fruits and vegetables..... 115,111
	43,830 tins	– Assorted jams..... 66,096
Tailor Shop	2,766 doz. items	– 81,857
	79,800 yards	– Belt looping, banding..... 256
Snow Fence	11,550 items	– Snow fence lath..... 347

Burwash Industrial Farm

Tailor Shop	4,443 doz. items	– 93,776
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Rideau Industrial Farm

Picnic Tables	325 items	– Spruce and pine..... 5,338
Tailor Shop	2,290 doz. items	– 44,239

Vanier Centre

Tailor Shop	5,792 doz. items	– 44,544
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JAILS

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILS IN ONTARIO 46

Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario :

For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$10,450,745
For the year ending March 31, 1970.....	\$11,987,407

Average maintenance cost per day per inmate :

For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	\$14.37
For the year ending March 31, 1970.....	\$16.30

Number committed to jail for trial :

For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	62,057
For the year ending March 31, 1970.....	67,215

Number convicted :

For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	51,821
For the year ending March 31, 1970.....	55,819

Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment :

For the year ending March 31, 1969.....	34,314
For the year ending March 31, 1970.....	37,282

Convictions :

Crimes :

Against the person.....	2,128
Against property.....	11,770
Against public order and peace.....	6,730
Against public morals and decency.....	1,149
Liquor offences.....	27,559
Traffic offences.....	5,969
Miscellaneous.....	514

Ages of Prisoners :

	Male	Female
Under 16 years.....	143	18
16 years.....	1,572	130
17 ".....	2,471	114
18 ".....	2,841	158
19 ".....	2,795	139
20 ".....	2,740	138
21 " to 24 years inclusive.....	7,327	500
25 " to 29 " ".....	5,332	357
30 " to 34 " ".....	4,208	289
35 " to 39 " ".....	5,156	379
40 " to 49 " ".....	9,715	511
50 " to 59 " ".....	5,734	251
60 " to 69 " ".....	2,296	78
70 " and over.....	407	20
Totals.....	52,737	3,082

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1969.....	598	24	622
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1969.....	161	3	164
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1969.....	944	46	990
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year.....	1,122	39	1,161
Transferred from other institutions.....	948	30	978
Committed during year ending March 31, 1970.....	62,621	3,974	66,595
Total in Custody During Year.....	66,394	4,116	70,510

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail.....	3,843	220	4,063
Acquitted and released.....	3,407	252	3,659
Released by order of judge or court without trial.....	187	4	191
Paid fines and were released.....	11,806	599	12,405
Released on probation.....	2,729	216	2,945
Released on suspended sentence without probation.....	2,645	213	2,858
Released for any other reason.....	1,844	222	2,066
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	26,505	1,845	28,350
Transferred to other institutions.....	11,314	418	11,732
Sentenced and deported direct from jail.....	392	33	425
Died before trial.....	8	-	8
Died while undergoing sentence.....	40	1	41
Escaped and not recaptured during year.....	-	-	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1970.....	620	30	650
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1970.....	129	8	137
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1970.....	925	55	980
TOTALS.....	66,394	4,116	70,510

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisoners transferred:			
to other correctional institutions.....	8,733	294	9,027
to penitentiary.....	1,143	16	1,159
to training school.....	191	13	204
to an Ontario hospital, etc.....	1,247	95	1,342
TOTALS.....	11,314	418	11,732

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid fine.....	12,074	599	12,673
Placed on probation.....	2,547	208	2,755
Suspended sentence without probation.....	2,882	227	3,109
Under 30 days.....	22,781	1,472	24,253
30 days and under 60 days.....	4,488	275	4,763
60 days and under 90 days.....	1,022	58	1,080
3 months and under 4.....	1,399	60	1,459
4 months and under 5.....	333	17	350
5 months and under 6.....	113	6	119
6 months and under 9.....	904	26	930
9 months and under 12.....	244	15	259
12 months and under 18.....	513	20	533
18 months and under 24.....	270	9	279
Indeterminate.....	2,052	75	2,127
2 years and over.....	1,114	15	1,129
Sentenced to death.....	1	-	1
Total Number Sentenced.....	52,737	3,082	55,819
TOTAL NUMBER RECEIVING SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.....	35,234	2,048	37,282

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

Municipalities	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates			Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population
	Male	Female	Male & Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Barrie.....	48	9	50	50	3	13	—	29
Bellefleur.....	18	6	32	32	2	10	1	21
Brampton.....	32	2	52	48	6	16	—	33
Brantford.....	46	3	42	40	4	6	—	25
Brockville.....	24	4	25	25	2	—	—	13
Cayuga.....	12	5	21	21	3	—	—	7
Chatham.....	27	6	48	48	4	7	—	27
Cobourg.....	39	3	35	35	3	5	—	18
Cornwall.....	16	4	38	37	2	7	—	19
Fort Frances.....	10	2	22	22	4	2	—	9
Goderich.....	9	3	13	13	2	1	—	4
Guelph.....	22	6	33	33	—	2	—	17
Haileybury.....	29	3	45	43	4	7	—	23
Hamilton.....	124	18	140	134	13	65	1	111
Kenora.....	51	10	117	87	43	30	8	78
Kingston.....	29	8	44	42	5	15	—	27
Kitchener.....	34	5	67	65	5	26	—	46
Lindsay.....	30	6	27	25	3	7	1	17
London.....	72	8	118	111	10	51	1	84
MacOrignal.....	24	3	18	18	2	1	—	8
Milton.....	26	3	35	35	3	9	—	20
Monteith.....	23	—	32	32	—	3	—	15
Napanee.....	15	3	15	15	2	1	—	7
North Bay.....	59	5	42	41	3	9	—	28
Orangeville.....	20	—	13	13	—	1	—	6
Ottawa.....	116	16	113	109	9	23	1	79
Owen Sound.....	28	2	36	36	3	4	—	20
Parry Sound.....	32	4	38	36	4	8	—	21
Pembroke.....	24	8	33	33	3	7	—	18
Perth.....	18	6	24	24	1	3	—	13
Peterborough.....	18	6	45	45	5	14	—	31
Pictou.....	18	6	13	13	1	—	—	5
Port Arthur.....	64	13	119	114	14	25	1	64
St. Catharines.....	60	8	68	67	5	14	—	39
St. Thomas.....	17	4	32	31	2	7	—	21
Starnia.....	44	10	48	47	4	10	—	30
Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	7	63	57	6	10	—	32
Simcoe.....	29	3	35	35	2	5	—	14
Stratford.....	22	4	18	18	2	1	—	8
Sudbury.....	59	9	102	101	7	31	1	67
Toronto.....	705	48	897	802	56	412	11	708
Valkerton.....	28	4	19	19	2	2	—	9
Velland.....	45	5	76	76	5	15	—	37
Whitby.....	40	14	69	65	12	22	2	43
Windsor.....	92	15	88	87	4	37	1	66
Woodstock.....	28	5	28	28	3	5	—	15
	2,358	322	—	—	—	—	—	2,032

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

Jails	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay of Inmates
Barrie.....	310	945	4	10,550
Belleville.....	311	586	—	7,626
Brampton.....	798	466	—	12,108
Brantford.....	506	425	—	9,079
Brockville.....	167	352	160	4,871
Cayuga.....	80	165	80	2,771
Chatham.....	240	881	—	9,732
Cobourg.....	341	475	—	6,483
Cornwall.....	219	568	—	7,004
Fort Frances.....	83	134	269	3,205
Goderich.....	67	286	2	1,557
Guelph.....	317	285	—	6,166
Haileybury.....	158	238	2	8,497
Hamilton.....	1,324	2,646	—	43,192
Kenora.....	343	2,179	—	28,503
Kingston.....	244	492	—	9,636
Kitchener.....	641	765	27	16,709
Lindsay.....	357	309	208	6,102
London.....	694	2,365	—	29,721
L'Orignal.....	110	124	1	2,767
Milton.....	420	299	189	6,573
Monteith.....	247	388	—	5,580
Napanee.....	34	372	271	2,652
North Bay.....	264	430	—	10,377
Orangeville.....	51	165	3	2,034
Ottawa.....	979	2,467	—	29,579
Owen Sound.....	230	467	—	7,536
Parry Sound.....	241	397	8	7,670
Pembroke.....	240	484	100	6,740
Perth.....	132	364	612	4,850
Peterborough.....	294	623	120	11,273
Pictou.....	52	75	311	2,132
Port Arthur.....	501	2,004	279	23,091
St. Catharines.....	562	1,187	397	16,076
St. Thomas.....	255	599	—	7,737
Sarnia.....	422	840	—	11,162
Sault Ste. Marie.....	495	598	90	11,445
Simcoe.....	190	746	—	5,298
Stratford.....	49	288	9	3,094
Sudbury.....	964	1,870	477	24,593
Toronto.....	8,117	10,718	6,209	250,991
Walkerton.....	161	341	—	3,206
Welland.....	557	564	160	13,515
Whitby.....	494	872	32	17,679
Windsor.....	728	1,000	—	24,198
Woodstock.....	160	222	—	5,631
	24,149	43,066	10,020	740,991

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Following the successful changes of training school names, we have now made changes in the names of adult institutions. By official change in the regulations pertaining to the Department of Correctional Services Act, reformatories and industrial farms will, as of April 1971, be called "correctional centres." To distinguish them from training schools for juveniles, the five training centres for young adults will be known as "adult training centres." Although this report continues to use names which were in use during the fiscal year 1969-1970, the current classification chart at the back of the book incorporates the new names.

